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LATIN COMPOSITION
BASED UPON
SECTIONS FROM CAESAR

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FROM

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1. Vocab. in parts of
 sentence.
2. syntax syllabus
3. double definition.
 Each word in
 lesson vocab. is
 2nd entry - in
 date, etym - from
 root meaning.
4. Reading of Latin texts
 in each exercise
 to end w. 102 f.
 Caesar & Cicero

The Art of Sculpture

Class. 2. 11. Subjic. are. sechardii
S. sp. " nictia. " nict. " sp. sp. adnuntia.

1. adverbial
2. adverbial
3. adverbial
4. adverbial
5. adverbial

9 (directive) 4 (declarative)
4 (descriptive)

LATIN COMPOSITION

BASED UPON

SELECTIONS FROM CAESAR

BY

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PREFACE

THIS book of exercises in Latin Composition is designed to accompany the Caesar selections in "Second Year Latin."* A sufficient amount of material has been prepared for drill in composition during the Caesar year.

Following the method most in vogue, the exercises are based on the text for vocabulary, idioms, and general principles of sentence structure. In the presentation of the syntax, however, an important departure has been made, which will, I trust, commend itself to thoughtful teachers. Instead of following the chance or caprice of the text, the syntax has been presented in a systematic and orderly manner. The constructions in the special parts of the text upon which the respective exercises are based, are used only so far as they fit into this plan. The knowledge of syntax which comes to pupils from reading an author, or by repeating in prose composition the constructions as found in the text, is analytic and partial in its character, and needs to be crystallized by a synthetic study of syntactical principles. My experience has been that pupils are not able to synthesize this analytic knowledge for themselves; and that while having a fairly good knowledge of different parts, they do not know the subject as a whole, nor the relations of the parts to each other. It is hoped that the following exercises will be found to possess such advantages as are to be drawn from following the text, with none of the disadvantages. They have been very carefully

* By Greenough, D'Ooge, and Daniell, Ginn & Company, 1899.

graded in point of difficulty and are for both oral and written work.

EXERCISES FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. Three exercises for oral translation precede each one for written work. The sentences have been made as simple as possible, and, while using the vocabulary and idioms of the text, aim to exemplify the principles of syntax set forth in the accompanying grammar lessons. These principles are in every case still further exemplified in the exercises that immediately follow. The largest space has been given to the constructions that are the most important, such as the Subjunctive in Final and in Consecutive Clauses, Conditional Sentences, Indirect Discourse, etc. A few lessons involving some of the more difficult or more unusual constructions have been marked with an asterisk, and may be omitted at the discretion of the teacher. The work in oral prose may be done most easily and profitably in connection with each day's review lesson.

EXERCISES FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. The exercises for written translation are in connected English narrative and aim to review especially the grammatical principles treated in the three preceding oral exercises, and to give practice in writing connected Latin. They will not be found too difficult after a careful study of the text.

A GRAMMATICAL INDEX has been added for convenience of reference.

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGE.

BONN, GERMANY,
June 1, 1901.

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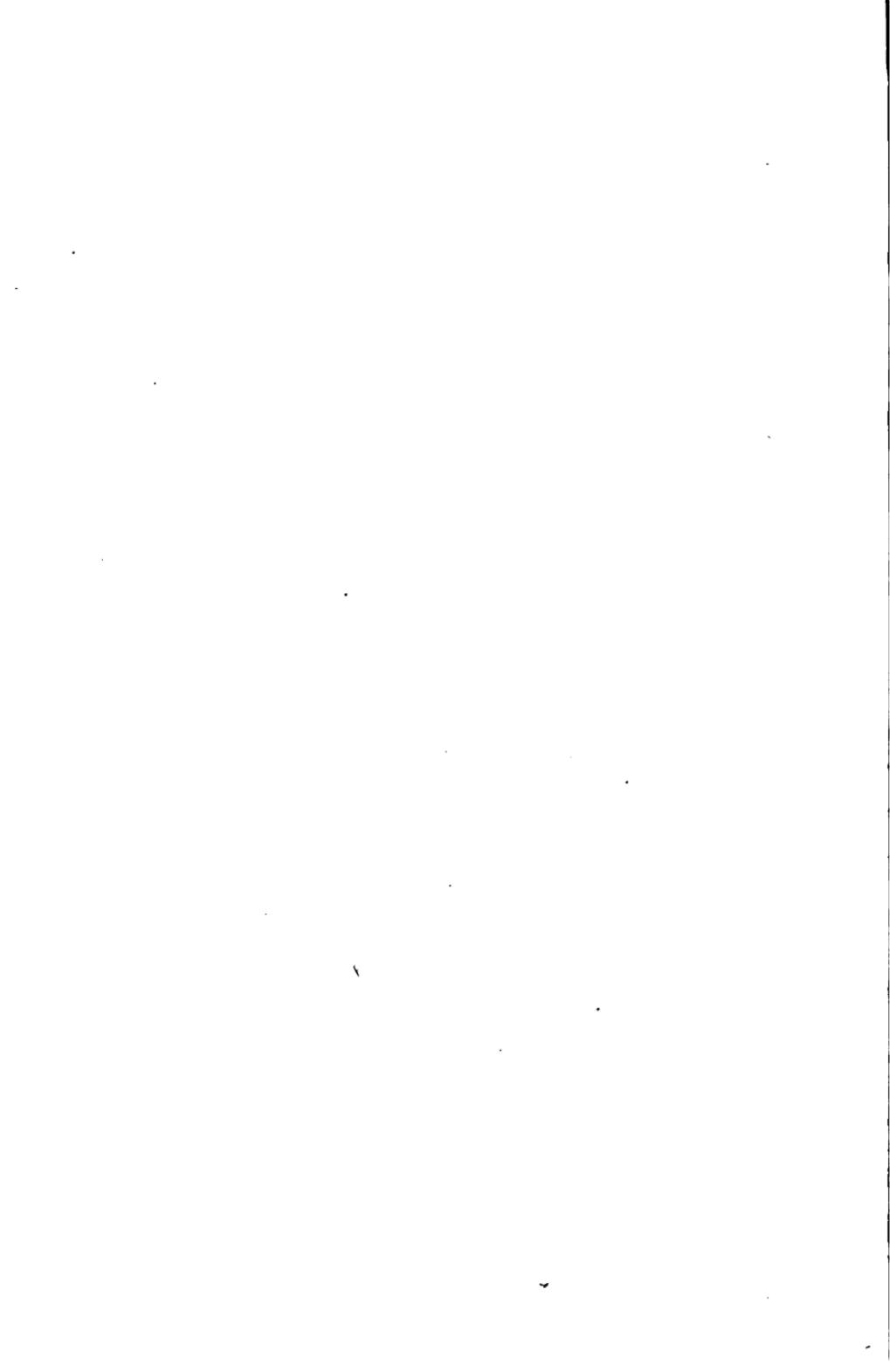
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LATIN COMPOSITION

I. RULES FOR WORD ORDER AND SENTENCE STRUCTURE

LESSON I

* Word Order, General Principles. — § 343, 344, R. a; B. 348, 349; G. 671-674; H. 559-564 (663-670); H. and B.

EXAMPLES

Note the varying emphasis in the following:

Nostrā linguā Galli appellantur.

Galli nostrā linguā appellantur.

Appellantur Galli nostrā linguā.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK I, I

1. Gaul as a whole is divided into three parts.
2. The Belgae, Aquitani, and Celts inhabit Gaul.
3. The Romans call the Celts Gauls.
4. These all differ from each other.
5. The Marne and the Seine are rivers.
6. The Belgae are the farthest away from the province.
7. The Belgae and the Germans wage war continually.
8. Merchants very rarely visit the Germans.
9. Merchants import articles (*ea*) which tend to weaken courage.

* The Grammars are referred to as follows: § (Allen and Greenough), B. (Bennett), G. (Gildersleeve-Lodge), H. (Harkness; the references in parentheses are to the new edition), H. and B. (Hale and Buck, in press; references to be inserted later).

LESSON II

Word Order, Special Rules. — § 344, a, 1, 2, b, c, j, k, 345, a-e; B. 350, 1-10; G. 675-681; H. 565-569 (671-680); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK I, 1

1. The Belgians are the bravest of the Gauls. 2. But the Helvetians are brave, too. 3. For this reason they carry on war with the Germans. 4. They keep them off from their territory by almost daily battles. 5. One part of Gaul *¹ begins at the river Rhone. 6. The Garonne is another river of Gaul. 7. The territory of the Belgae faces northeast. 8. The lower part of Aquitania stretches to the Pyrenees mountains. 9. Aquitania faces northwest.

1. Latin, 'takes its beginning from.'

LESSON III

Arrangement of Clauses. — § 346; B. 351; G. 684 ff.; H. 570 ff. (681 ff.); H. and B.

EXAMPLES

The clauses of a complex sentence are usually arranged in one of the following ways:

1. *Caesar, cum esset in citeriore Galliā, certior fiēbat.*
2. *Cum Caesar esset in citeriore Galliā, certior fiēbat.*
3. *Caesar certior fiēbat, cum esset in citeriore Galliā.*

Of these the first is the most common, but the preferred arrangement in any given case depends upon the emphasis. Cf. the grammars.

* A superior figure *after* a word (e.g. begins¹) refers to that word alone; when placed *before* a word (e.g. ¹begins), it refers to two or more following words.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 1

1. As I have shown above, the Belgae inhabit the third part of Gaul. 2. When I was in hither Gaul, I was informed that the Belgae were conspiring. 3. We were informed by the despatches of Labienus. 4. The Belgae are giving hostages to each other. 5. In the first place they fear our army. 6. Furthermore they have been incited by certain Gauls. 7. They take it ill that the Romans are getting a foothold in Gaul. 8. They are anxious for a change in the government. 9. Those who have the means to employ men usurp the supreme power. 10. They fear ¹that they will be unable to accomplish that² under our government.

1. 'that they will be unable,' ut with the present subjv. 2. *eam rem.*

LESSON IV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 2

When Caesar was informed by Labienus that the Belgae were giving hostages to each other, he feared that they took it ill that the Roman army was passing the winter in Gaul, and that, ¹with their usual² fickleness of mind, they were conspiring³ against the Roman people. He thought, therefore,⁴ that he ought to advance without delay, and, ⁵after enrolling two legions in hither Gaul, arrived with his army in the territory of the Belgae. He employed the Senones to keep him informed about matters.⁶

1. Abl. of cause. 2. *consuētus*, -a, -um. 3. Imperf. subjv., coördinate with 'they took it ill.' 4. *itaque*. 5. Abl. abs. 6. *rēs*.

II. RULES FOR AGREEMENT

LESSON V

I. **The General Forms of Agreement.** — § 181, 182; G. 210, 211, R. 1; H. and B.

II. **Noun in Apposition or as Predicate.** — § 183-185; B. 167-169; G. 320-325, 386, R. 1, 411, R. 3; H. 362-364 (393); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 3

1. The Belgae, a Gallic tribe, conspired against the Roman people. 2. The legates Iccius and Andocombogius are the chief men of the state. 3. We surrender ourselves and all our possessions. 4. We are prepared to receive Caesar, the general, into our towns.¹ 5. The Suessiones are brothers of the Remi. 6. The Germans who live on this side of the Rhine enjoy² the same laws. 7. We cannot prevent our brothers, the Suessiones, ³from leaguing with them. 8. The Remi and Suessiones are brothers. 9. At Rome,⁴ the largest city⁵ of Italy, they did not enjoy² the same laws.

1. In the Latin, 'by' rather than 'into,' hence abl. without a prep. 2. *ūtor*. 3. *quīn* with the pres. subjv. 4. Locative case. 5. How is apposition with a locative expressed? Consult the grammar.

LESSON VI

Adjective with its Noun. — § 186, 187; B. 234, 235; G. 211, 285, 286; H. 438, 439 (394, 395); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 4

1. The Belgae are the bravest of all the Gauls. 2. What states are in arms? 3. What is their strength in war? 4. In ancient times the Belgae settled on this side of the river Rhine. 5. Their authority and arrogance in

military matters were great. 6. Among them the Bellovacī have the greatest valor, authority, and number of men. 7. They can furnish for this war sixty thousand picked men. 8. Most of the Belgae and many other tribes¹ are ²of German descent.

1. *gēns*. 2. Latin, 'sprung from the Germans.'

LESSON VII

Agreement of Adjectives—Continued

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 4

1. The Suessiones, neighbors of the Remi, have Galba as king. 2. Their fields and territories are very wide and very fertile. 3. Diviciacus was the most powerful man¹ not only of all Gaul, but even of Britain. 4. The Nervii, the Morini, and all the ²rest of the tribes promised men. 5. The Nervii ³had great influence among the other Belgae. 6. The justice and wisdom of King Galba were famous.⁴ 7. The cities and towns of Gaul are many. 8. Among the Suessiones Galba was regarded as king.

1. Omit. 2. *reliquus*, -a, -um. 3. *plūrimum valēre*. 4. *clārus*, -a, -um.

LESSON VIII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 5

In the beginning of the summer¹ after Caesar² had been informed by the Remi concerning the great forces of the Belgae, (he) employed his friends, the Haedui, who were very powerful in war,³ to lay waste the fertile fields of the Bellovacī, for it was of great⁴ advantage to the common safety that the forces of the enemy be kept apart. He himself pitched his camp on the banks of the river Axona,⁵ in

order that the Remi and the remaining states might bring him supplies without danger.

1. *postquam* with the perf. ind.
2. Should stand first as principal subject.
3. An *ut*-clause of purpose.
4. *māgnō opere* or *māgnopere*.

LESSON IX

Relative with its Antecedent. — § 198, 199; B. 250; G. 614; H. 445 (396-399); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 6

1. Caesar crossed the Axona, which¹ is a river in the territory of the Remi. 2. Bibrax, which is a town of the Remi, is ten miles off. 3. The Belgae, who are a third part of Gaul, gathered all their forces into one place. 4. The wall and the ditch which defended the town. 5. Stones and weapons began² to be thrown. 6. ³On account of the stones no one could stand on the wall. 7. Iccius, who had great influence among the Remi, sent an ambassador to Caesar. 8. ⁴He took it ill that Caesar did not send him help.

1. Consult the grammar for the agreement of a rel. with a predicate noun.
2. When does *coepī* have a passive? Cf. note on text 150 1.
3. *propter*.
4. Cf. text 146 3.

LESSON X

Verb with its Subject. — § 204, 205; B. 254; G. 211; H. 460, 462 (388, 390, 391); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 7

1. Just about midnight messengers were sent by Caesar. 2. A multitude of archers and slingers came¹ to help the citizens. 3. The Numidians are² a people of Africa. 4. Many buildings and villages were burned by the enemy. 5. Nevertheless, their hope of taking the town was small. 6. They will pitch their camp near the town.

7. The camp fires were less than two miles off. 8. The camp extends more than a mile.³

1. Latin, 'for help to,' etc. 2. *sunt* or *est* or either? 3. § 94, e; B. 80, 5; G. 293; H. 178 (168); H. and B.

LESSON XI

Verb with Two or More Subjects. — § 205; B. 255; G. 285-287; H. 463 (392); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 8

1. ¹Caesar and I refrained from battle. 2. The Romans daily tried ² the valor of the enemy. 3. We are inferior in numbers³ but not in valor.³ 4. The hill where the camp is situated is suitable for drawing up a battle line. 5. The hill ⁴ was about four hundred paces wide. 6. The camp had declivities on each side. 7. You and the two legions which have been last enrolled will remain in camp. 8. Both Caesar and the enemy drew up their forces.

1. Latin, 'I and Caesar.' 2. Cf. the text. 3. Abl. of specification. 4. Latin, 'extended to a width of.'

LESSON XII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 9

Neither Caesar nor the enemy were willing¹ to cross the little swamp which lay² between the two armies, ³and so Caesar led his men back into camp. But the enemy straightway hastened to the fords of the Axona, which was the river behind the camp, and tried to take by storm the redoubt over which Titurius, the lieutenant, had command, and to destroy the bridge. ⁴If this was done, they could⁵ lay waste the fields of the Remi and cut off Caesar's supplies.

1. *volo*. 2. *sum*. 3. *itaque*. 4. Express by the abl. abs. Cf. text 152 8. 5. Pres. subjv. of *possum*.

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LESSON X

Two sets of Subject - f 204 v; B. 254; G. 211; H. 460; f.
H and B.

A LITERAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 7

First ^{the} night messengers were sent by Caesar
A company of archers and slingers came ^{to help the}
The Numidians are ^a people of Africa.
Many villages and villages were burned by the
Nevertheless their hope of taking th
A day will pitch their camp near t

... were less than two miles wth. H. Therefore more than a mile.²

... up to, etc. 2. *aut* or *et* or *etiam*? p. 8 pp. 11, 178 (168); H. and H.

LESSON XI

TWO OR MORE SUBJECTS. — I. 25; II. 25; G. 25-27; H. and H.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 5

1. I and I refrained from battle. 2. The Romans
the valor of the enemy. 3. We are inferior in
but not in valor.¹ 4. The hill where the camp
is suitable for drawing up a battle line. 5. The
about four hundred paces wide. 6. The camp had
on each side. 7. You and the two legions which
last enrolled will remain in camp. 8. Both
and the enemy drew up their forces.

1. *tin*, 'I and Caesar.' = Cf. the text. 3. Abt. of specification.
6, 'extended to a width of.'

LESSON XII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 9

Neither Caesar nor the enemy were willing¹ to cross the
swamp which lay² between the two armies,³ and so
Caesar led his men back into camp. But the enemy
raightway hastened to the fords of the Axona, which was
the river behind the camp, and tried to take by storm the
redoubt over which Titurius, the lieutenant, had command
and to destroy the bridge. ⁴If this was done, they
waste the fields of the Remi and cut off Caesar's supplies.

volō. 2. sum. 3. itaque. 4. Express by the abt. ab
Pres. subj. of possum.

III. THE INDICATIVE MOOD**LESSON XIII**

I. Tenses of the Indicative, General Rules. — § 264; B. 257, 258; G. 222-226; H. 474, 475 (523, 524); H. and B.

II. The Present Indicative. — § 276; B. 259; G. 227-230; H. 466, 467 (532, 533); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 10

1. Titurius informs Caesar of¹ the attack. 2. Caesar leads the light-armed Numidians across the bridge. 3. A sharp conflict took place in the river. 4. The enemy very boldly² attempt to cross it. 5. ³The enemy are disappointed in their expectations of taking the city. 6. Corn has⁴ long since failed them. 7. It is best for each man to return to his own home. 8. Diviciacus has⁴ for some time been approaching the territory of the Bellovaci. 9. ⁵These cannot be persuaded to wait longer.

1. Cf. text 146 15. 2. Express with *cōnor* and also without. 3. Latin, 'hope of taking the city disappoints the enemy.' 4. *iam diū*. 5. See note on text 154 3.

LESSON XIV

The Imperfect Indicative. — § 277, N. a, b, c; B. 260; G. 231-234; H. 468, 469, I, II, 1, 2 (530, 534, 2, 3, 535); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 11

1. Each man was hastening to reach home. 2. Their departure was very much like flight. 3. Caesar, fearing treachery, was keeping his army in camp. 4. At daybreak their departure is confirmed by scouts. 5. The lieutenants, the legions and the cavalry, pursuing the rear,¹ attempted to cut down the fugitives. 6. Those² who had been overtaken had already for a long time fought bravely. 7. Those

who were ahead were seeking safety in flight. 8. Our men follow for many miles without any danger.

1. Imperf. of attempted action. 2. Latin, 'to whom it had been come.'

LESSON XV

The Perfect Indicative. — § 115, c; 279, a, e; B. 262; G. 235, 236, 239, 240; H. 471, 1, 2, 3 (538); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 12

1. On the next day Caesar hastened by a forced march to the town of Noviodunum. 2. ¹At Noviodunum, a town of the Suessiones, there were² few defenders. 3. Caesar was unable to storm Noviodunum because of the wall and ditch which were about the town. 4. Caesar is moving his sheds towards the city and has thrown up a mound. 5. Mounds, sheds, and towers were² of use for a siege. 6. ³Caesar was disappointed in his expectations of taking the town. 7. The Remi have asked ⁴Caesar to spare the Suessiones.

1. Cf. V, 9. 2. Note that this is descriptive, hence imperf. 3. Cf. XIII, 5, and note. 4. Abl. with **a**. Latin, 'from Caesar that he spare.'

LESSON XVI

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 13

Among the chief men of the state, who were given to Caesar as hostages, were the two sons of King Galba, who, as I have said before, had the supreme control of the entire war. After the surrender of the Suessiones, the Bellovaci retreated to their stronghold¹ Bratuspantium. When Caesar was approaching² with his army, all the old men came out of the city and begged for peace, and the women and children stood on the wall and began to show

by stretching out their hands *that they put themselves under his protection.

1. oppidum. 2. Imperf. subjv. 3. Cf. text 146 23.

LESSON XVII

The Future, Future Perfect, and Pluperfect Indicative. — § 278, 281, 280; B. 261, 264, 263; G. 242-244, 241; H. 470, 473, 472 (536, 540, 539); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 14

1. Diviciacus had returned from the territory of the Bellovacis. 2. He will speak in their behalf. 3. For they have always been under the protection of the Haeduan state. 4. The Haedui had been reduced to slavery by Caesar. 5. The Bellovacis will make war upon the Roman people. 6. By this action¹ they will have brought a great disaster upon their state. 7. If Caesar will show mercy towards them, he will greatly increase the influence of the Haedui among all the Belgae. 8. The chiefs of the Bellovacis had fled to Britain.

1. rēs.

IV. THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES

LESSON XVIII

I. The Subjunctive in General. — § 265; B. 272; G. 255, 256; H. 196, I, II (193, 194); H. and B.

II. The Hortatory or Volitive Subjunctive. — § 266, r. b; B. 273-276; G. 263-264; H. 483, 3, 484, II, IV (559, 1, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 15, 16

1. Let us give Caesar all our arms and six hundred hostages. 2. Let us surrender ourselves and all our possessions

without delay. 3. Let us inquire concerning the character and nature of the Nervii. 4. ¹Do not allow wine to be imported. 5. Caesar, ¹do not make war upon the courageous ² Nervii. 6. Let us neither send ambassadors nor accept any conditions of peace. 7. Let us persuade our neighbors to try the same fortune of war. 8. ¹Don't put the women into that place.

1. Hortatory subjv. in a prohibition. Remember, however, that prohibition is usually expressed by *nōlī* or *nōlite* with the infin. 2. *viris fortissimis*. Latin does not use attributive adjectives with proper nouns; but the class noun — here *virīs* — to which the proper noun belongs is inserted, and the adjective agrees with the latter. So, for example, *pretty Julia* would not be *pulchra Iulia*, but *Iulia pulchra*.

LESSON XIX

The Optative Subjunctive. — § 267, a, b; B. 279; G. 260, 261; H. 483, I, 2, 3, 484, I (558, 1, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 17

1. Would that the scouts had chosen a suitable place for a camp. 2. May some of¹ the surrendered Belgae come to the Nervii by night. 3. Would that the baggage had not been between the several legions. 4. Let us attack the first legion while under its packs. 5. May the remaining legions not dare to make a stand. 6. All the power of the Nervii is in their infantry. 7. Let us hinder Caesar's march. 8. Would that the Nervii had given up their plan.

1. ex.

LESSON XX

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 18

Let us describe¹ the place which Caesar's centurions had chosen for a camp. There were² two hills facing each other and with a gentle slope on each side.³ Between these flowed the river Sabis, which I have mentioned above, about three feet deep. On the top of one⁴ hill was a good place for a camp, but the other⁴ (hill) was wooded up above so that⁵ one could hardly see into it.

1. *dēscrībō*. 2. The imperf. of description. 3. Cf. text 152, 4.
4. 'one . . . the other,' *alter . . . alter*. 5. Latin, 'it could not easily,' etc.

* LESSON XXI

The Subjunctive in Rhetorical or Deliberative Questions.—§ 268; B. 277; G. 465, 466; H. 484, V (559, 4); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 19

1. Why should Caesar not¹ send forward his cavalry?
2. Let the baggage be placed behind the six unencumbered legions. 3. Let the two legions which I have last enrolled be a guard to the baggage. 4. ²Don't venture to pursue the retreating enemy³ too far. 5. What were the Nervii to do⁴? 6. Let us begin the battle when we see Caesar's baggage. 7. Would that you had suddenly rushed forth with all your forces. 8. Will Caesar's legions sustain the attack of these⁵ fierce men?

1. *nōn*, not *-ne*, in deliberative questions. 2. Express in two ways.
3. The comparative degree often has this force. 4. Imperf. subjv.
5. Cf. text 158 10.

* Lessons thus marked may be omitted at the discretion of the teacher.
See Preface.

LESSON XXII

The Potential Subjunctive. — § 311, I, II; B. 280; G. 257-259; H. 485, 486 (552-557); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 20

1. ¹What was Caesar to do!
2. ²He had to do everything at once.
3. ³Don't go too far to seek materials for the mound.
4. Let us call the soldiers back from their work and draw up the battle line.
5. Two things would be of assistance under these difficulties.
6. The soldiers would be able to give themselves orders no less readily than to be told by others.
7. Let us not await Caesar's command.
8. You might have seen⁴ the several lieutenants doing what seemed best⁵on their own responsibility.

1. Cf. XXI, 5. 2. Observe that the Latin idiom is passive. 3. Give the prohibition in two ways. 4. Imperf. subjv. 5. *per se*.

V. THE IMPERATIVE MOOD

LESSON XXIII

The Imperative Mood. — § 269, d, e; B. 281, 1, 2; G. 266, 267, R.; H. 487, 1, 2, 488, 489 (560, 561); H. and B.

Note especially in this connection the four ways of expressing prohibition.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 21

1. Give the necessary orders and encourage the tenth legion.
2. May you keep in mind your former valor.
3. Do not be frightened but¹ sustain the enemy's attack bravely.
4. Let us give the signal for beginning the battle.
5. On² the other side you would have found³

them already fighting. 6. Whatever standards you see first, there take your stand. 7. 'Don't lose time for fighting.

1. *et*. When a negative sentence is followed by a positive in which the same thought is continued, the Latin uses 'and' where English uses 'but.' 2. *ab*. 3. Potential subjv. imperf. 4. Express in as many ways as you can.

LESSON XXIV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 22

While the legions ¹were pitching camp on a hill beside ²the river Sabis, the Nervii, who had now for some time been hiding in the woods, rushed down with incredible speed, crossed the stream, and ³fell upon the Romans. The different legions were fighting the enemy, some in one place and others in another, and he could not draw up his army as military science required. ⁴Under such unfavorable circumstances time was lacking not only for addressing the soldiers but even for the stationing of regular reserves.

- 1. The pres. ind. with *dum*.
- 2. *ad*.
- 3. Latin, 'made an attack upon.'
- 4. Latin, 'in such unfavorableness of things.'

VI. MOODS AND TENSES IN DEPENDENT AND SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES

LESSON XXV

Sequence of Tenses.—§ 284–286, R.; B. 266, 267; G. 509 ff.; H. 490–494 (543–545); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 23

- 1. We cannot provide what is¹ necessary.
- 2. We could not provide what was¹ necessary.
- 3. The soldiers will

attempt to cross the river, that they may pursue² the enemy. 4. The soldiers had attempted to cross the river, that they might pursue the enemy. 5. They renew the battle, that they may put the enemy to flight. 6. They renewed the battle, that they might put the enemy to flight. 7. Let all the Nervii advance, that they may surround the camp on the front and left side. 8. The Nervii advanced in order that they might engage with the seventh legion on the exposed flank. 9. Let us fight on the river bank, that we may not be breathless with running. 10. They fought on the river bank, that they might not be exhausted.

1. Subjv. in an indir. question. 2. Subjv. of purpose.

LESSON XXVI

Peculiarities in Tense Sequence. — § 287, a, b, c, e, f; B. 268, 1-6; G. 509, 2; H. 495, I-VI (546-550); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 24

1. Don't return to the camp ¹lest you meet the enemy face to face. 2. The camp followers have gone forth ²to plunder. 3. The enemy have crossed the river, that they may seek flight in another direction. 4. The camp followers flee³ headlong, some in one direction and others in another, that they may not be killed. 5. The Treveri are telling what they have seen. 6. The Treveri tell³ what they saw. 7. The Treveri will tell what they see. 8. The Treveri told what they saw. 9. The Treveri told what they had seen. 10. The Nervii have come to take possession of the camp and baggage.

1. Negative purpose with nē. 2. Express by the subjv. 3. Historical pres.

LESSON XXVII

Pure and Relative Clauses of Purpose. — § 317, 1, 2, b; B. 282; G. 543, 544, I, 545; H. 497 (568, 590); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 25

1. Do not gather the standards into one place, lest the crowded soldiers be a hindrance to each other.
2. Caesar set out for the right wing, that all his centurions might not be killed or wounded.
3. Some on the rear are deserting, that they may avoid the weapons.
4. He took a shield from a soldier, that¹ he might go to the front more safely.²
5. Open out the ranks, that¹ you may use your swords more easily.
6. He commanded the soldiers to charge, that the attack of the enemy might be checked a little.
7. Caesar advanced to the front, that each man might ³be anxious to do his best.

1. quōd. 2. tūtius. 3. cupere.

LESSON XXVIII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 26

¹While the soldiers of the twelfth and seventh legions were ²joining their forces in order that they might be of assistance to each other and resist the enemy more boldly, messengers³ were sent ⁴to announce the battle to the two legions which were guarding the baggage. Labienus, too, who had crossed the river with the tenth legion to get possession of the enemy's camp, having seen from a higher place that ⁵matters were in a strait, ⁶made all possible speed and sent his men at a run to our assistance.

1. Cf. XXIV, 1. 2. sēsē coniungere. 3. nūntius. 4. Latin, 'who should announce.' 5. Cf. text 165 1. 6. Latin, 'left nothing remaining for speed.' Cf. XXIII, 3, and note.

LESSON XXIX

Substantive Clauses of Purpose. — § 317, 3, 331; B. 294–296; G. 546–550; H. 498, 499 (564–567, 568, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 27

1. Caesar advised the wounded soldiers to lean upon their shields. 2. They fear that they will be surrounded by the enemy. 3. The enemy feared that the brave¹ Romans would cross the river. 4. The cavalry² rush against the foe, that they may wipe out the disgrace of flight. 5. They fight everywhere³ to distinguish themselves above the legionary soldiers. 6. The enemy⁴ strove to intercept the *pila*, in order to hurl them back. 7. Because of the greatness of their courage the Nervii did not fear to enter a very unfavorable place.

1. Cf. XVIII, 5, and note. 2. *occurrō*. 3. *quō* or *ut*? See note on text 168.20. 4. *Cōnor* usually takes the complementary infin.; other verbs of effort the subjv. Express the sentence in both ways.

LESSON XXX

Clauses of Purpose — Continued

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 28

1. After the battle was fought, they sent ambassadors to surrender themselves and their possessions to Caesar. 2. The old men begged¹ Caesar to show them mercy. 3. The Nervii have swamps² where they may put their women and children. 4. Caesar will preserve the suppliants, that he may seem to show mercy. 5. He commanded³ the Nervii to continue using their territory and towns. 6. He commanded⁴ their neighbors to refrain⁵

from (⁶doing them) harm. 7. Caesar wished ¹to prevent the nation from being reduced to extinction.

1. **petere ā.** 2. **quō**, rel. clause of purpose. 3. Use **imperō**. 4. Use **iubeō**. 5. Latin, 'keep themselves.' 6. Words in parentheses may be omitted. 7. Latin, 'to prevent by which the less the nation should,' etc., **dēterrēre quō minus**, etc.

LESSON XXXI

The Various Ways of expressing Purpose. — § 318; B. 282, 1, 2, 338, I, c), 3, 339, I, 6, 340, I, 337, 4; G. 545, 546 ff., 630, 428, 2, 432, 435, 438, N.; H. 497 ff., 542, I, III, N. 2, 544, I, 546, 549, 3 (568 ff., 626, 5, 628, 633, 638, 3); H and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 29

1. The Aduatuci came with all their forces, that they might be ¹of assistance to the Nervii. 2. ²They were persuaded to desert all their towns. 3. ³To keep out the enemy they had fortified the city with a very high double wall. 4. The Cimbri left their baggage this side of the Rhine, that⁴ they might march more quickly. 5. Six thousand men were left ⁵to guard the baggage. 6. For many years their neighbors ⁶prevented them from making peace. 7. Men were sent to choose a place. (Express the purpose in as many ways as possible.)

1. Latin, 'for an aid to.' 2. Cf. text 154 3, and note. 3. **prohibeō**; express the purpose by the gerundive. 4. **quō**. Why? 5. Latin, 'who should be for a guard to.' 6. Cf. XXX, 7, and note.

LESSON XXXII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 30, 31

At first the Aduatuci made frequent sallies from the town in order to skirmish¹ with ²our forces, and afterwards when they had been surrounded by the rampart, they mocked us ³because such little men were setting up a tower at such a distance from the wall; but when they saw it moving, greatly terrified they sent ambassadors to seek peace, for they thought that the Romans carried on war with the help of the gods. The ambassadors begged besides⁴ that Caesar would show them mercy ⁵and not deprive them of their arms.

1. *parvulis proeliis contendere.* 2. *nostrī.* 3. For the mood in this clause, cf. note on text 170 3. 4. *praetereā.* 5. *nēve.*

LESSON XXXIII

Clauses of Characteristic.—§ 320, a, b; B. 283, 1, 2; G. 631, 1, 2; H. 503, I (591, 1); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 32

1. ¹Who is there that will preserve our state? 2. Caesar is ²the man to do it. 3. There is no condition of surrender which he will accept. 4. There are some who have given up their weapons. 5. I will order your neighbors to do you no harm. 6. We will do ³such things as you order. 7. We will do the things which you order. 8. There is no heap of arms that can equal the height of the wall. 9. There were some who concealed a part of the arms in the town.

1. *quis est qui*, i.e. *who is of such a character that.* 2. *is qui.* 3. The only difference between this clause and the corresponding one in the next sentence is in the mood of the verb 'order.' The subjv. in the former characterizes 'things'; the ind. in the latter merely states the fact.

* LESSON XXXIV

Relative Clauses after *dignus*, *indignus*, etc. — § 320, f; B. 282, 3; G. 631, 1; H. 503, II (591, 5-7); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 33

1. I will order the soldiers to come out of the city, that the inhabitants may receive no injury.
2. ¹Would that the Romans had withdrawn the guards ²after the surrender.
3. The Aduatuci were not the only ones who hid their arms.
4. Shields made of bark are not ³worth hiding.
5. A steep ascent is not suitable ⁴for the enemy to climb.
6. ⁵The enemy will fight as bravely as brave men ought to fight.
7. After making the sally from the town, those remaining ⁶did not deserve to be saved.
8. There was no one ⁷to defend the town.

1. Optative subj.; cf. XIX.
2. Abl. abs., 'the surrender having been made.'
3. Latin, 'worthy which should be hid.'
4. Latin, 'which the enemy,' etc.
5. Latin, 'It will be fought by the enemy,' etc.
6. Latin, 'were not worthy who,' etc.
7. Subjv. of characteristic.

LESSON XXXV

Pure and Relative Clauses of Result. — § 319, 1, 2, R. a; B. 284, 1, 2; G. 552, 631; H. 500, I, II (570, 591); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK II, 34, 35

1. He had sent Crassus ¹to subdue the maritime states.
2. He ordered ²Crassus to subdue these states.
3. He feared that Crassus could not subdue these states.
4. Such an opinion was spread abroad that all Gaul sent ambassadors to Caesar.
5. These matters were so managed that the barbarians promised to give hostages.
6. He commanded ²them to return at the beginning of the

following summer. 7. He led his legions among the Carnutes ⁸to wage war there. 8. Caesar's victory was so great that a thanksgiving of fifteen days was decreed.

1. Purpose or result? 2. Express with both *iubeō* and *imperō*.
3. Latin, 'where they should wage war,' rel. clause of purpose.

LESSON XXXVI

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 7, 8

While Publius Crassus was spending the winter near the ocean, he sent prefects and tribunes, ¹one to one state, another to another, ²to get corn. Among ³ the maritime states the Veneti are by far the most powerful, and they so⁴ excel the others in knowledge and skill in nautical affairs that they hold as tributaries nearly all who use that sea. The Veneti seized Silius and Velanius in order that through them they might recover their own hostages, and then stirred up the other states that they might ⁵continue to enjoy that liberty which they had received ⁶ from their forefathers.

1. Cf. text 162 27. 2. *frumentī causā*. 3. *apud*. 4. *adeō*. 5. Latin, 'continue in that liberty.' 6. Subjv. of integral part or attraction.

LESSON XXXVII

Substantive Clauses of Result.—§ 332, a, 1, 2; B. 297; G. 553; H. 501 (571); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 9

1. Crassus sent messengers ¹to inform Caesar. 2. It happened that Caesar was some distance off. 3. He ordered² men of war to be built. 4. It is a rule among all nations that ambassadors are sacred. 5. They had committed so great an offense that they determined to prepare

for war. 6. It happens that navigation is difficult because of the small number of the harbors. 7. ⁸An added fact is that sailing is quite a different thing in an inclosed sea and on the mighty ocean. 8. The scarcity of food ⁴brought it about that our army could not remain long among them.

1. Express in as many ways as possible. Cf. XXXI.
2. Express with **iubeō** and with **imperō**.
3. Latin, 'it is added that,' **accēdit ut**.
4. **efficiō**.

LESSON XXXVIII

Clauses introduced by *quīn*. — § 319, d, 332, g, r., n. 2; B. 284, 3, 298; G. 555, 556; H. 504, 505, I (594, II, 595, 596); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 10, 11

1. There is no doubt that there are these difficulties in waging war. 2. Nothing will prevent¹ the other tribes² from doing the same thing. 3. There was no doubt that,³ as a rule, all the Gauls were eager for a change of government. 4. ⁴There is the added fact that men naturally hate a condition of slavery. 5. Caesar feared that the Germans would try to cross the river by force. 6. For this reason he did not hesitate⁵ to send Labienus with the cavalry. 7. There was no doubt that he would restrain them. 8. Crassus and his cohorts prevented the nations of Aquitania from sending reinforcements. 9. Sabinus was sent to see to it⁶ that the Venelli be kept away.

1. **dēterreō**. 2. Verbs of *hindering*, *opposing*, and the like are followed by **nē**, **quīn**, or **quō minus** with the subjv. 3. **ferē**. 4. Cf. XXXVII, 7. 5. Remember that **nōn dubitō** in the sense of 'hesitate' is usually followed by the infin. 6. For construction, cf. notes on text 178 7.

LESSON XXXIX

General Review of Purpose and Result

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 13

1. The sites of the towns are such that they have no means of access. 2. The tide rushed in every twelve hours, so that the siege was hindered. 3. Let us shut out the sea by a dike, that the Veneti may despair of their fortunes. 4. They brought up a great number of ships, that they might withdraw to the next towns. 5. There was the added fact that ¹approach by land was ²cut off by the tide. 6. Let us betake ourselves to the next town, ³that we may defend ourselves more easily. 7. Caesar was prevented by storms ⁴from setting out against the Veneti. 8. There is no doubt that navigation is difficult in a great open sea.

1. *aditus pedibus.* 2. *interclūdō.* 3. *quōd facilius,* etc. 4. *quōd minus,* etc.

LESSON XL

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 12

The ships of the Veneti were well fitted ¹to withstand the waves and tempests of the ocean. They were made entirely of oak and had skins for sails, ²so that they might endure the violence of the winds more easily. ³Thus it followed that our ships excelled only in speed and rowing,⁴ but that theirs⁵ were better adapted to the character of the place. An added fact was that on account of their great strength ⁶'they could not' be injured by ramming nor⁷ did they fear the rocks and the shallows which were an ⁸object of fear to us.

1. Cf. text 179 4. 2. *quōd.* Why? 3. *ita fiēbat.* 4. *pulsū rēmōrum.*
 5. Repeat 'ships.' 6. Latin, 'it could not be injured to them.' Cf. *hīs persuādērī nōn poterat*, text 154 3. 7. 'not . . . nor' = *neque . . . neque.* 8. Latin, 'had to be feared.' The mood is subjv. Why?

LESSON XLI

Causal Clauses introduced by *quod*, *quia*, *quoniam*, and *quando*. — § 321, N. 3; B. 285, 286; G. 539, ff.; H. 516 (588); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 14

1. The cities were stormed in vain, because ¹the enemy could not be harmed.
2. Caesar waited for his fleet, because the flight of the enemy could not be prevented.
3. There is no doubt that the ships of the enemy were very well equipped.
4. Brutus was in command of the Roman fleet.
5. It was not clear to Brutus what he should do, because the enemy's ¹ships could not be injured by ramming.
6. The weapons of the Gauls fell more heavily, because they were sent from a higher place.
7. The soldiers fought the² more bravely, because the engagement³ was carried on in sight of Caesar and the whole army.

The sentences containing causal clauses should be given both with the ind., as expressing the speaker's reason, and with the subjv., as expressing the reason of another. 1. Cf. XL, footnote 6. 2. *eō*. 3. *rēs*.

LESSON XLII

Causal Clauses introduced by *cum* and *qui*. — § 320, e, 321, c, 326; B. 286, 2; G. 586, 626; H. 517 (592, 598, 599); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK III, 15, 16

1. Since two or¹ three ships surrounded each ship of the enemy, several were taken.
2. Since we can find no help for this misfortune,² let us seek safety in flight.
3. The ships could not stir from the spot,³ especially since the sail yards had been torn off.
4. There is no doubt that the calm was very opportune for finishing the business.
5. Very few ships reached land, since the engagement lasted from about

⁴ten o'clock till sunset. 6. The Veneti, ⁵who had lost all their ships, surrendered to Caesar. 7. The rest had no place ⁶to go to. 8. Caesar, ⁵who had determined to punish them severely, sold them into slavery. 9. He did this in order that the barbarians ⁷might be more careful to respect the rights of ambassadors.

1. Note that the Latin says 'and.' 2. *rēs*. 3. **praesertim cum**.
 4. Latin, 'the fourth hour.' 5. Rel. clause of cause. 6. Clause of purpose introduced by **quō**. Cf. the text. 7. Follow the idiom of the text.

LESSON XLIII

Temporal Clauses introduced by *postquam*, *ut*, *ubi*, *simul dū*, *cum prīmum*, etc.—§ 323, 324; B. 287; G. 561 ff.; H. 518 (602); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 1, 2

1. The Germans crossed the Rhine, ¹because they were harassed by the Suevi. 2. There is no doubt that the Suevi were the most warlike of the Germans. 3. The rest ²of the Suevi stayed at home the next year, in order that agriculture might not be interrupted. 4. Since they live mostly on milk and meat, they are men of immense size. 5. After they had jumped from their horses, the horses remained standing on the same spot. 6. As soon as it was necessary, they retreated to these. 7. After they heard that the enemy used saddles, they dared to approach nearer. 8. They did not import wine, ³because they thought that men were weakened by it.

1. State as a fact on the writer's authority. 2. Not gen. 3. Give on the authority of the Suevi.

LESSON XLIV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 3, 4

There was no state ¹which could withstand the strength of the Suevi. The Ubii, who are a little more civilized than the rest of the Germans² because they border on the Rhine, after they had waged war with them for several years, were made tributary. The Usipetes and Tencteri were in about³ the same condition, for⁴ they had been driven from their fields by these same Suevi, and, when they had wandered about in many places for three years, they finally came to the Rhine. Since they could not cross because of the lack of ships, they pretended that they were returning to their own country; but after they had marched three days, they returned unexpectedly⁵ and seized the ships of the Menapii.

1. Clause of characteristic. 2. Not gen. 3. ferē. 4. nam. 5. dē imprōvisō.

LESSON XLV

Temporal Clauses introduced by *cum*. — § 325; B. 288, 289; G. 578-585; H. 521 (600, 601); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 5, 6

1. "When Caesar was informed of this, he thought that no confidence should be placed in them. 2. It was a point of Gallic custom to compel travelers to halt. 3. Whenever merchants came² into their towns, they compelled them to tell³ what they had heard. 4. When the Germans had been moved by these rumors, they were eager for a revolution. 5. Since the Germans are quick to enter upon plans, they generally have to repent of them on the spot. 6. When Caesar came to his army, he learned that

embassies had been sent. 7. The Germans were already wandering more widely (than usual), when Caesar summoned⁴ the chiefs of Gaul. 8. When he had strengthened their courage, he determined to wage war with the Germans.

1. Express by a *cum*-clause and observe that the text expresses the same idea by a participle. 2. Pluperf. of recurring action. 3. Indir. question. 4. The perf. ind.

* LESSON XLVI

Temporal Clauses introduced by *antequam* and *priusquam*. — § 327;
B. 291, 292; G. 574-577; H. 520 (605); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 7, 8

1. Before he came into the territory of the Germans, ambassadors came from them. 2. He began to march as soon as the provisions were ready. 3. The Germans do not decline¹ to make war upon the Roman people. 4. They did not take up arms before they were provoked. 5. There is no one on earth² whom the Suevi cannot conquer. 6. There can be no friendship³ between us, before you settle in the fields of the Ubii. 7. They wish to take possession of the territory of another,⁴ rather than defend their own. 8. When the ambassadors had asked aid, Caesar replied as seemed proper.

In this exercise remember that the ind. is used of an actual occurrence, the subjv. of something which did not occur, but was anticipated, forestalled, or deprecated. 1. *quīn*, etc. 2. Rel. clause of characteristic. 3. Latin, 'to me with you.' 4. *priusquam*.

LESSON XLVII

Temporal Clauses introduced by *dum*, *dōnec*, and *quoad*. — § 328; B. 293; G. 571, 572; H. 519 (603); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 9, 10, 11

1. While they were deliberating, Caesar moved his camp nearer to them.
2. Several days before they had sent cavalry across the Meuse to plunder.
3. When the Rhine approaches the ocean, it divides into several parts.
4. The Rhine makes many large islands before it flows¹ into the sea.
5. Caesar did not wait until the ambassadors should return.
6. Don't advance farther until we have sent ambassadors to the Ubii.
7. As long as their cavalry was absent, ²they kept sending Caesar ambassadors.
8. The cavalry sustained the attack until he himself had come up with the army.
9. They accepted³ Caesar's terms as soon as they had assembled.

1. Ind. of actual fact. 2. Imperf. of repeated action. 3. *ūtor*.

LESSON XLVIII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 12, 13

As soon as the enemy caught sight of our horsemen, they made an attack upon them, and so terrified them that they did not cease from flight until they came¹ in sight of our line. Many, however,² resisted bravely as long as they were able. Since seventy-four horsemen had been treacherously killed, Caesar thought that he ought not³ to listen to ambassadors or³ wait until the forces of the enemy should be increased and their cavalry return. So⁴ on the following day, when the chiefs and old men had

come to the camp to excuse themselves because they had begun the battle the day before, Caesar commanded them all to be seized.

1. Expressing anticipation, hence with the subjv. 2. *tamen*. 3. 'not . . . or' = 'neither . . . nor.' 4. *itaque*.

* LESSON XLIX

Substantive Clauses introduced by *quod*. — § 333; B. 299; G. 524, 525; H. 540, IV (588, 3); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 14, 15

1. We shall reach the enemies' camp before they can find out what is going on. 2. It happened very opportunely¹ that they were greatly terrified. 3. Our soldiers burst into the camp before the enemy could seize their arms. 4. ²This one thing I censure in Caesar, that he sent his cavalry to pursue the women and children. 5. The Germans were especially terrified ³by the fact that they heard a noise ⁴behind them. 6. Throwing down their arms, they fled until they came to the confluence of the rivers. 7. ⁵To this was added the fact that nearly⁶ all the enemy perished. 8. ⁷I pass by the fact that many thousands threw themselves into the river. 9. As regards the fact that the remainder wished to stay with⁸ him, (they wished to stay because) they feared the punishment of the Gauls.

1. *opportūnissimē*. 2. *hōc ūnum vituperō*. 3. *hōc*. 4. *post tergum*. 5. *hūc accedēbat quod*. 6. *prope*. 7. *praetereō*. 8. *apud*.

LESSON L

Direct Questions.—§ 210, 211, 212; B. 162; G. 450–459, 471; H. 351–353 (378–380); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 16

1. Did Caesar make up his mind that he ought to cross the Rhine? He did.¹
2. Are not the Germans easily impelled to come into Gaul? Yes.¹
3. Is there not the additional fact that the Usipetes, who took no part in the battle, have been received by the Sugambri?
4. We have not come to demand those that have made war upon Gaul, have we?
5. Does the Rhine bound the authority of the Roman people or not?
6. You don't think it right for the Germans to cross into Gaul, do you? No.¹
7. Why do you demand any authority for yourself across the Rhine?
8. Did Caesar take his army across the Rhine or was he prevented by business of state?
9. What supply of ships is great enough to transport an army?

1. Answer the question by repeating the verb. If the answer be negative, repeat the verb with *nōn*.

LESSON LI

Indirect Questions.—§ 210, 2, 334; B. 300; G. 460, 467; H. 529, I, II, 1, N. 1, N. 3, 3, 1), 2), 4, 5 (649, II, 1, 2, 3, 650, 1, 2, 651); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 17

1. Caesar tells¹ us why he made up his mind to cross the Rhine.
2. Do we know where Caesar built his bridge over² the Rhine?
3. He did not wait (to see) whether he could cross by means of boats.
4. He asked whether they had set the beams straight or slanting against the current of the stream.
5. ³It is a disputed point what *fibulae* are.

6. The greater the strength of the water is, the tighter the timbers are bound together. 7. Do you know whether piles were driven on the lower side in a slanting direction? 8. We do not know whether the barbarians were able to injure the bridge ^{or not.}

1. *dicō*. 2. *in* with the abl. 3. *disputātur*. 4. 'or not' is usually expressed by *annōn* in dir. questions, and by *necnē* in *indir.*

LESSON LII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 18, 19

Caesar finished the bridge over¹ the Rhine in ten days after he began to build, and, after remaining in Germany eighteen days in all, returned to Gaul and tore down the bridge. We wonder² why he did not remain longer and why he did not proceed against the Suevi. ³This fact, however, is not disputed, that the Suevi were greatly terrified after they learned that a bridge was being built, and that many states were sending hostages to him. Don't you think that was enough both for glory and for profit?

1. *in* with the abl. 2. *admiror*. 3. *hōc autem*.

LESSON LIII

Conditional Sentences with the Indicative.—§ 306, 307; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508 (574, 575); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 9, 10, 11

1. If the Germans send¹ forces against me, I will cross the Rhine. 2. If the plan of the bridge was known, the work was finished in a few days. 3. If the Ubii wish¹ to excuse themselves, they will send ambassadors. 4. If the Treveri are innocent, let us spare them.² 5. If the Ubii inform¹ Caesar that the Suevi are collecting their forces, he

will send spies into their country. 6. The Ubii will find out what is going on among them. 7. If they do¹ the things ordered, they will bring back word in a few days. 8. If reliable news comes about the Roman army, the Suevi will retreat to their farthest territory. 9. At this point I will set forth how the German tribes differ from each other. 10. If a chieftain allows his dependents³ to be oppressed, he does not have any authority among them.

1. The English often uses a pres. in the protasis of a fut. condition where the Latin with greater exactness uses a fut. or a fut. perf.
 2. Dat. 3. *cliēns*.

LESSON LIV

Conditional Sentences with the Present or Perfect Subjunctive. —§ 307,
 2; B. 303; G. 596; H. 509 (576, 577); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 12

1. When Caesar came into Gaul, the Haedui and Sequani were most powerful. 2. If the latter should add the Germans¹ to their cause, they would surpass the Haedui in power. 3. If they kill² all the nobility, they will obtain the first place of entire Gaul. 4. ³Make no plans against the Sequani. 5. If Diviciacus should go to Rome to the senate to ask for aid, he would return⁴ without accomplishing his purpose. 6. If they see that we enjoy a better government, let them⁵ enter into alliance with us. 7. If they should be unable to ally⁶ themselves with the Haedui, they would declare themselves in the vassalage of the Remi. 8. If the Haedui should be regarded as first, the Remi would hold the second place in authority.

1. Latin, ‘to themselves.’ 2. Fut. perf. 3. Cf. XXIII. 4. See idiom in the text. 5. Latin, ‘add themselves to our friendship.’ 6. *coniungere*.

LESSON LV

Conditional Sentences with the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive. —
§ 308; B. 304; G. 597; H. 510 (579); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 13

1. If the common people were¹ not regarded in the light of slaves, they would be admitted to the council.
2. If they had been burdened with debt, they would have assigned themselves into slavery.
3. If the druids should be present at the ceremonies, they would explain the rites.
4. If any crime has been committed, they decide upon the penalty.
5. If the people had not abided by their decree, they would have kept them from the sacrifices.
6. If they are excommunicated,² all will avoid conversation ³with them.
7. If any one of the remaining had excelled in worth, he would have been at the head of all the druids.
8. If they had¹ a dispute, they would meet in the territory of the Carnutes.
9. If they had wished to learn that system,⁴ they would have gone to Britain.

1. Observe that in English the Latin imperf. subjv. in a protasis is usually expressed by the simple past or by the English subjv. with 'be' or 'were.' 2. *interdicere*. 3. Latin, 'of them.' 4. *disciplina*.

LESSON LVI

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 14, 15

In Gaul there were two classes of men who were regarded as of some account, one of the druids, the other of the knights. The privileges¹ of the druids were so great ²that many of their own accord went to them for training, and some remained for twenty years. They did not ³put their system in writing, for reasons given by Caesar. ⁴If they had done so, we should know more⁵ about it. Before

Caesar's arrival the knights were engaged in war every year, because they were either "making raids or repelling them. It happened in most cases that the most powerful had a great many vassals.

1. *praemia*. 2. Result clause. 3. Note the idiom in the text.
 4. In this condition note that the protasis refers to past time, and the apodosis to present. 5. *plüs*. 6. *iniūriās īferre*.

* LESSON LVII

I. Conditions in which the Protasis denotes Repeated Action.—§ 304, d, 309; B. 302, 2, 3; G. 566, 567, 594, N. 1; H. 508, 5 (578); H. and B.

II. Conditions Contrary to Fact with the Indicative in the Apodosis.—§ 308, c, d; B. 304, 3; G. 597, 3 (*a*); H. 511, N. 3, 2 (582, 583); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 16, 17

1. Unless you give life for life, the power of the immortal gods cannot be appeased. 2. If they had made vows, they could have appeased the gods. 3. ¹Whenever the supply of the guilty² failed,³ they resorted⁴ to the punishment of the innocent. 4. ¹Whenever they are⁵ very sick, they offer men as victims. 5. If you surround men with flame, they perish. 6. Whenever they determine to engage in battle, they generally vow the spoils⁶ to Mars. 7. Whenever they conquer, they sacrifice the captured animals. 8. If any one had concealed at his house what was captured, he could have been killed with torture. 9. If any one had taken the spoils from the sacred places,⁷ he would have had to die.

1. A general condition; *cum* = if at any time. Cf. text 199 18; 156 23, and notes. 2. *nocēns*. 3. Pluperf. ind. 4. Imperf. ind. 5. Perf. ind. 6. *praeda*. 7. Impersonal second periphrastic of *moriōr*.

* LESSON LVIII

Conditional Clauses of Comparison with *de si*, *ut si*, *quasi*, etc. — § 312; B. 307; G. 602; H. 513, II (584); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 18, 19

1. The Gauls talk as if they were descended from father Pluto.
2. They keep birthdays and the beginnings of months and years as if they measured intervals of time by the number of nights.
3. They differed from the others in this, that they did not allow their children to approach them openly.
4. If the children had been grown up,¹ they would have had to endure military service.
5. ²The one who survives receives the share of both with the interest.
6. Whenever a prominent³ head of a family died,⁴ they tried his wives.
7. They torture the wives just as if they were slaves.
8. ⁵If (any) discovery is made, they kill them by torture.
9. They burned the slaves at the same time, because they thought that they had been dear to the living.

1. Use second periphrastic.
2. Follow the idiom of the text.
3. *inlūstriōre locō nātus*.
4. Pluperf. ind. of a general condition.
5. A general condition.

LESSON LIX

Concessive Clauses. — § 313; B. 308, 309; G. 603 ff.; H. 514, 515 (586, 593, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 20, 21, 22

1. If any one hears anything about¹ matters of state, he reports it to the magistrate.
2. It has been ordained by law that he should not communicate with any one else.
3. Though the magistrates conceal many things, yet

they report those that are of advantage. 4. Though the Germans and Gauls are neighbors, yet the former² differ much from the latter² in their³ way of living. 5. Though the Germans worship the sun, the moon, and Vulcan, yet they have not learned of the other gods even by report. 6. Though they use skins⁴ for clothing, still a large part of the body is bare. 7. Even if they should have no fields of their own, still the magistrates would assign them⁵ sufficient land. 8. The Germans are compelled to move every year, that they may not exchange their love of war for agriculture.

1. *rēs pūblica*. 2. 'Former . . . latter,' *ille . . . hīc*. 3. *cōnsuētūdō*.
4. *prō veste*. 5. *satis agrī*.

* LESSON LX

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 23, 24

Though the Germans¹ have no magistrate in common, yet,² whenever the state is making war or is warding it off, magistrates are chosen to take charge of the war. Many forays are made against neighboring tribes to train the youth, and² whenever any one of the chiefs says in the council that he will be the leader of a foray, those who rise³ to follow him are greatly praised. ²Whoever come to them for whatever reason, they protect from injury, since they do not think it right to harm a guest. Though the Gauls formerly excelled the Germans in⁴ warlike renown, they have gradually become accustomed to being conquered, and⁵ at this time do not even compare themselves with the Germans in valor.

1. Dat. of possessor with **sum**. 2. General condition. 3. Not the infin. 4. *bellica laus*. 5. Abl. plur.

LESSON LXI

Clauses with *dum*, *modo*, *dum modo*, denoting a Wish or a Proviso.—
 § 314; B. 310; G. 573; H. 513, I (587); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 25, 26, 27

1. The width of the Hercynian forest is a nine days' journey, provided you make the march without baggage.
2. Even if you march sixty days, you cannot reach the beginning of this forest.
3. ¹Have you heard where it begins? Yes.
4. Tell me about the kinds of wild animals, provided they seem worth mentioning.
5. Though these deer have only² one horn, it rises up higher than the horns we know about.
6. If the elks³ accidentally fall to the ground, they cannot get up.
7. The elks can sleep, provided they can lean against trees.
8. Whenever the hunters discover their tracks, they cut into all the trees at the roots.
9. The elks do not hesitate⁴ to lean against weakened trees, provided only⁵ they have the appearance of standing firm.

1. Cf. L. 2. *tantum*. 3. Follow the idiom of the text. 4. *dubitō*, with the infin. 5. See text.

VII. MOODS IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE

LESSON LXII

Declaratory Sentences in Indirect Discourse.——§ 336, 1, 2, a, b, c, N. 1, 2, 336, A, 336, B; B. 313, 314, 317, 318; G. 648, 649, 650, 653–655; H. 522, 523, I, 524–526, 537 (641–645, 617–620); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 28, 29

1. Caesar says that the third kind, which¹ are called *uri*, are a little below elephants in size.
2. They are said to spare neither man nor beast which they have seen.
3. He says that those who have killed great numbers of these receive great praise.
4. We know that many kinds of wild

animals can be tamed, provided they are caught (when they are) small. 5. I saw that they used the horns, which they had captured, for cups. 6. After Caesar finds out that the Suevi have retreated into the forests, he will decide not to advance farther. 7. He said that the forest of Ardennes,² which is the largest of entire Gaul, extended in length more than 500 miles. 8. He sent forward all the cavalry and said that he would follow directly.

1. Remember that a rel. usually agrees with a predicate noun rather than with an antecedent of different gender or number. 2. As this is an explanatory parenthetical clause, it is not affected by the indir. disc. and has its verb in the ind.

* LESSON LXIII

I. **Interrogative Sentences in Indirect Discourse.**—§ 338; B. 315; G. 651; H. 523, II (642); H. and B.

II. **Commands in Indirect Discourse.**—§ 339; B. 316; G. 652; H. 523, III (642); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 20, 21

1. He commanded Volusenus to go to the island with a man-of-war. 2. He said: ‘Can any one but the traders go near them?’ 3. I cannot find out ¹how large the island is. 4. The traders replied that they knew the coast region; why did Caesar wish to find out about the harbors? 5. Caesar said that Volusenus ²would return as soon as possible, and that meanwhile ships ³should be collected. 6. He said: ⁴‘Should they obey the command of the Roman people?’ 7. He commanded Commius to visit what states he could. 8. He told him ⁵to announce that he would be there soon.

1. Observe that a question coming immediately after a verb of asking is an indirect question and always has its verb in the subjv. 2. Fut. infin. for fut. ind. of the direct. 3. A command in indir. disc. 4. Express as a rhetorical question in indir. disc. 5. In dir. disc., ‘announce that I will be there soon.’

LESSON LXIV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 22, 23

Caesar says that while he was delaying in those parts ambassadors of the Morini came to him to present excuses and to promise that they would do that which he had ordered ; that he demanded a great number of hostages from them and that, ¹when these had been brought to him, he gathered about eighty transport ships to carry two legions to Britain ; that he assigned eighteen others,² which had been ³prevented by the wind from coming to the same harbor, to the cavalry ; that finally,⁴ ¹when everything had been arranged and he had found good weather for sailing, he cast off about midnight and reached Britain with the first ships at about 10 A.M. ; that he then⁵ lay at anchor until 3 P.M., until the rest of the ships should arrive there.

1. Abl. abs. 2. *alius*. 3. Follow the idiom of the text. 4. *tandem*.
5. *deinde*.

LESSON LXV

Conditional Sentences with the Indicative, or of the First Class, in Indirect Discourse. — § 337, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3; B. 319; G. 595, R. I, 656, 1, 2, 657; H. 527, I (646); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 24, 25

1. He said that, if the barbarians knew the plans of the Romans, they prevented them from disembarking. 2. He says that there will be the greatest difficulty, unless the ships can be stationed in deep water. 3. He said that, if the soldiers should be burdened with the heavy weight of their arms, they would not jump from the ships. 4. He says that, if they fight from dry land, they will have all their limbs free. 5. He thought that, if the war galleys should

LESSON L

Direct Questions. — § 210, 211, 212; B. 162; G. 450–459, 471; H. 351–353 (378–380); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 16

1. Did Caesar make up his mind that he ought to cross the Rhine? He did.¹
2. Are not the Germans easily impelled to come into Gaul? Yes.¹
3. Is there not the additional fact that the Usipetes, who took no part in the battle, have been received by the Sugambri?
4. We have not come to demand those that have made war upon Gaul, have we?
5. Does the Rhine bound the authority of the Roman people or not?
6. You don't think it right for the Germans to cross into Gaul, do you? No.¹
7. Why do you demand any authority for yourself across the Rhine?
8. Did Caesar take his army across the Rhine or was he prevented by business of state?
9. What supply of ships is great enough to transport an army?

1. Answer the question by repeating the verb. If the answer be negative, repeat the verb with *nōn*.

LESSON LI

Indirect Questions. — § 210, 2, 334; B. 300; G. 460, 467; H. 529, I, II, 1, N. 1, N. 3, 3, 1), 2), 4, 5 (649, II, 1, 2, 3, 650, 1, 2, 651); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 17

1. Caesar tells¹ us why he made up his mind to cross the Rhine.
2. Do we know where Caesar built his bridge over² the Rhine?
3. He did not wait (to see) whether he could cross by means of boats.
4. He asked whether they had set the beams straight or slanting against the current of the stream.
5. ³It is a disputed point what *fibulae* are.

6. The greater the strength of the water is, the tighter the timbers are bound together. 7. Do you know whether piles were driven on the lower side in a slanting direction? 8. We do not know whether the barbarians were able to injure the bridge **or not.*

1. *dicō*. 2. *in* with the abl. 3. *disputātur*. 4. '*or not*' is usually expressed by *annōn* in dir. questions, and by *necnē* in indir.

LESSON LII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK IV, 18, 19

Caesar finished the bridge over¹ the Rhine in ten days after he began to build, and, after remaining in Germany eighteen days in all, returned to Gaul and tore down the bridge. We wonder² why he did not remain longer and why he did not proceed against the Suevi. ³This fact, however, is not disputed, that the Suevi were greatly terrified after they learned that a bridge was being built, and that many states were sending hostages to him. Don't you think that was enough both for glory and for profit?

1. *in* with the abl. 2. *admīror*. 3. *hōc autem*.

LESSON LIII

Conditional Sentences with the Indicative.—§ 306, 307; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508 (574, 575); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 9, 10, 11

1. If the Germans send¹ forces against me, I will cross the Rhine. 2. If the plan of the bridge was known, the work was finished in a few days. 3. If the Ubii wish¹ to excuse themselves, they will send ambassadors. 4. If the Treveri are innocent, let us spare them.² 5. If the Ubii inform¹ Caesar that the Suevi are collecting their forces, he

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Direct Questions.—§ 210, 211, 212; B. 162; G. 450–459, 471; H. 351–353 (378–380); H. and B.

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6. You don't think it right for the Germans to cross into Gaul, do you? No.¹
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1. *in* with the abl. 2. *admīror*. 3. *hōc autem*.

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Conditional Sentences with the Indicative.—§ 306, 307; B. 302; G. 595; H. 508 (574, 575); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VI, 9, 10, 11

1. If the Germans send¹ forces against me, I will cross the Rhine. 2. If the plan of the bridge was known, the work was finished in a few days. 3. If the Ubii wish¹ to excuse themselves, they will send ambassadors. 4. If the Treveri are innocent, let us spare them.² 5. If the Ubii inform¹ Caesar that the Suevi are collecting their forces, he

showed them a model ¹which would be suitable² for carrying heavy burdens. 3. He commanded the ships to be made a little wider than those which we use in our sea. 4. He commanded the things which were³ of use for fitting out the ships to be brought from Spain. 5. He orders the soldiers which he had levied upon the states to assemble in a stated place. 6. The general decided upon a severe⁴ penalty ¹unless the hostages should be brought to him. 7. Caesar found that the ships, ⁵of which we have spoken above, could be launched in a few days. 8. He praised the soldiers for the remarkable zeal which they had shown.⁶ 9. He commanded four legions to set out for the country of the Treveri, because these did not obey⁷ his command.

1. Informal indir. disc. 2. **aptus**. 3. Subjv. as part of the order. Why is the ind. used in the text? 4. **gravis**. 5. A parenthetical clause. What mood? 6. Subjv. if part of what he said in praising them, otherwise ind. 7. Either the ind. or the subjv. may be used, but what is the difference in the thought?

* LESSON LXXII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 3, 4

When Caesar¹ had arrived among the Treveri he found² that two brothers, Indutiomarus and Cingetorix, were struggling together for the supreme power. One of these, Cingetorix, assured Caesar that he and all his³would remain loyal to the Roman people. Also some of the chiefs, moved by the influence of Cingetorix, began individually to place themselves under Caesar's protection,⁴because they could not take counsel for the state. Indutiomarus at first⁵ prepared for war, but finally⁶ sent ambassadors to Caesar because he feared that he should be

entirely deserted. Caesar, however,⁷ thought it of great importance to win the chiefs over to Cingetorix, in order that he might more easily keep the state loyal.

1. Place first as the subject of both clauses.
2. *reperiō*.
3. Cf. the idiom of the text.
4. Implied *indir. disc.*, as the reason *they* assigned.
5. *prīmum*.
6. *postrēmō*.
7. *autem*.

VIII. NOUN AND ADJECTIVE FORMS OF THE VERB

LESSON LXXIII

The Infinitive

I. **Tenses of the Infinitive.** — § 288, 336, A; B. 270; G. 281, 530, 531; H. 537 (617-620); H. and B.

II. **The Infinitive as Subject or Predicate.** — § 270, I, a, b, 272, R. 2, 330, a, b, c; B. 325-327, 329, 330, 332, N.; G. 419-422, 535; H. 534, I, N. I, N. 2, 538, 539, I (611, 615, 616, 1); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 5, 6

1. ¹Caesar decided to go to Britain with all his ships.
 2. It was reported that sixty ships had returned to the same place from which they had set out. 3. It was necessary to take the Gallic chiefs with him as hostages. 4. ²It is rumored that he feared an uprising when he should be absent. 5. It has been mentioned before that Dumnorix was eager for power. 6. ³It was of importance to Caesar to keep him with him. 7. ⁴It is evident that the Haedui did not dare to send ambassadors. 8. Dumnorix begged to be left in Gaul because he feared the sea. 9. It was reported to Caesar that Dumnorix was urging the chiefs to remain on the continent.

1. *Caesari placuit.* 2. *fāma est.* 3. *interesse* with the gen.
 4. *cōstat.*

LESSON LXXIV

The Infinitive as Object. — § 272, 330, B; B. 329, 331, 332; G. 526–533; H. 534, 535 (414, 613, 614); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 7, 8

1. Caesar determined that Dumnorix must be restrained by all possible means.
2. Precautions must be taken lest he be able to do me or the commonwealth some harm.
3. ¹It is said that the wind Corus blows a great part of the time.
4. Without Caesar's knowledge Dumnorix commanded² the Haeduan cavalry to depart from home.
5. Caesar commanded² that Dumnorix be brought back and, if he should resist,³ to be killed.
6. It is evident that the Haedui were ⁴no longer citizens of a free state.
7. He wished Labienus to guard the harbors and provide supplies.
8. We learn that Caesar set sail towards the west with a gentle breeze.
9. The enemy, it seems, were terrified by the great number of ships.
10. Caesar praised the spirit of the soldiers, because ⁵they rowed without stopping.

1. Remember that for the tenses of incomplete action the personal construction is preferred.
2. *iubēre*.
3. *vim facere*.
4. *nōn iam*.
5. Follow the idiom in the text.

LESSON LXXV

I. The Complementary Infinitive. — § 271; B. 328; G. 423; H. 533 (607, 608); H. and B.

II. The Historical Infinitive. — § 275; B. 335; G. 647; H. 536, 1 (610); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 9, 10, 11

1. Caesar landed¹ his army, captured¹ a place suitable for a camp, and hastened¹ towards the enemy.
2. He did

not hesitate³ to leave his ships lying at anchor. 3. The cavalry and chariots began to join battle. 4. Our soldiers could not enter the fortifications because of the felled trees. 5. The soldiers of the seventh legion made a *testudo*, took the place, and drove out the enemy. 6. A storm arose, wrecked the ships, and threw them on the beach. 7. He saw that about sixty ships were lost, but that the rest could be repaired. 8. Caesar determined to draw up all his ships and to join them to the camp by a single fortification. 9. It seemed best to the Britons to give the chief command to Cassivellaunus.

1. Note that the historical infin. is descriptive, and that usually two or more occur together. 2. **dubitare** meaning *to hesitate* takes the infin.

LESSON LXXVI

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 12, 13

The tradition is that the coast region of Britain is inhabited by Belgians who ¹crossed over for plunder and remained there. Caesar says that ²the population is very great and that the ³climate is milder than in Gaul; that iron and tin are found there, but that copper is imported; that they raise chickens and geese for pleasure only,⁴ because they think it wrong to eat them; that the island is three-cornered and that the whole distance around it is 2000 miles. He thought that one side stretched⁴ towards the west and that Spain and Ireland were ⁵in that direction. Tacitus, ⁶on the other hand, says that Ireland is between Britain and Spain.

1. Subjv. as part of the tradition. 2. Follow the idiom of the text. 3. *tantum*. 4. *vergere*. 5. *ex eā parte*. 6. *contrā*.

LESSON LXXVII

- I. **The Participle.** — § 289; II. 548 (636); H. and B.
 II. **Tenses.** — § 290; B. 336; G. 282; H. 550 (640); H. and B.
 III. **Adjective and Predicate Uses.** — § 291, 292; B. 337; G. 664 ff.;
 H. 549 (637, 638); H. and B.
 IV. **The Ablative Absolute.** — § 255; B. 227; G. 409, 410; H. 431
 (489); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 14, 15

1. The Britons inhabiting¹ Kent are the most civilized.
2. ²Living on flesh and milk, they do not sow grain.
3. After shaving³ their bodies, they stain themselves with woad.
4. ⁴Though the enemy fought vigorously⁵ with horsemen and chariots, our men were everywhere victorious.
5. We lost some by pursuing too eagerly.
6. While ours were engaged in fortifying the camp, the enemy made an attack upon those who were on guard.
7. They saw the enemy rushing out of the forest and fighting vigorously.⁵
8. Caesar, ⁶fearing that our men would be terrified, sent two cohorts for assistance.
9. ⁴Though but a very narrow space was left between them, the enemy broke through.
10. After several cohorts had been sent to assist, the enemy were driven into the woods.

1. Here the pres. partic. takes the place of the rel. clause of the text.
2. Partic. denoting cause.
3. Bear in mind that only deponent verbs have a perf. partic. with active meaning. For want of a perf. active partic., we are often compelled to use a perf. passive partic. in the abl. abs.; e.g., here we cannot say, ‘having shaved their bodies,’ but must say instead, ‘their bodies having been shaved.’
4. Express the concession by a participial clause.
5. Latin, ‘sharply.’
6. **veritus nē.** Pay particular attention to perf. participles that are used as presents.

LESSON LXXVIII

The Future Passive Participle (Gerundive)

- I. Denoting Purpose.—§ 294, d; B. 337, 7, b), 2); G. 430; H. 544, N. 2 (622); H. and B.
- II. The Second Periphrastic Conjugation.—§ 129, 294, b; B. 115; G. 251; H. 234 (237); H. and B.
- III. The Dative of Agent.—§ 232; B. 189; G. 354, 355; H. 388 (431); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 16, 17

1. Because of the weight of their arms, our men could not pursue those ¹ who were retreating. 2. We had to fight ² in front of the camp. 3. The horsemen ³ had to fight an unequal battle,⁴ because the enemy had dismounted from their chariots. 4. To this was added (the fact) that some were continually taking the places of others. 5. The enemy ⁵ saw to provoking the cavalry to battle. 6. Caesar will see to sending the legions. 7. They did not cease pursuing until they saw the legions behind them. 8. He ⁶ surrendered a large number to be killed. 9. Caesar ⁷ had to drive the enemy headlong. 10. After that time the enemy had to contend with fewer⁸ troops. 11. The auxiliaries must depart. 12. ⁹You must give us an opportunity of dismounting from our chariots.

N.B. Bear in mind that the gerundive of an intransitive verb is neuter, and that the object is in the case regularly governed by the verb, e.g. *eīs persuādendum est*, *they must be persuaded*.

1. Express by a partic. 2. Impersonal, because intransitive. 3. Dat. of agent. 4. Abl. of means. 5. *cūrō*, followed by the gerundive of purpose. 6. *trādō*. 7. As the second periphrastic conjugation is only passive, this sentence will have to be thrown into a passive form, 'the enemy had to be driven,' etc. 8. *paucior*. 9. Cf. note 7.

LESSON LXXIX

The Gerund and Gerundive

- I. **The Genitive.** — § 298; B. 338, 1, 339; G. 428; H. 542, I, 543 ff. (626); H. and B.
 II. **The Dative.** — § 299; B. 338, 2, 339; G. 429; H. 542, II, 543 ff. (627); H. and B.

The following essential points of difference between the gerund and gerundive may be of service to beginners.

1. The gerund is a verbal noun, the gerundive a verbal adjective.
2. The gerund, being a verbal noun, may stand alone or with an object.
3. The gerundive as a verbal adjective is used only in agreement with a noun.
4. As a rule, only the genitive of the gerund and the ablative without a preposition admit a direct object. In other cases, and often in the former, the gerundive construction is preferred.
5. To change a gerund with a direct object into the corresponding gerundive construction, put the direct object in the case of the gerund, and use the gerundive in adjective agreement with it.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 18, 19

1. Caesar was desirous¹ of leading his army across the river Thames.
2. The river was suitable² for crossing in only one place.
3. The enemy had to draw up their forces on the other bank.
4. The enemy used sharp stakes³ to fortify⁴ the bank.
5. ⁵If the cavalry is sent forward, the enemy will not be able to sustain the attack.
6. The Britons withdrew a little from the road into places suitable⁶ for watching our marches.
7. He knew that the cavalry would rush forth to plunder.
8. Caesar gave the fields to

the cavalry ⁷to lay waste. 9. The horsemen had to fight at a great risk. 10. The consequence was that ⁸the enemy could not be harmed. 11. The soldiers ⁹saw to setting the fires.

1. *cupidus* with the gen. 2. *aptus* with the dat. 3. What case follows *ūtor*? 4. Gen. of gerund with *causā*. 5. Abl. abs. expressing condition. 6. The dat. of the gerund should not be used with a dir. obj. Use the gerundive. 7. Gerundive of purpose. 8. Note the idiom of the text. 9. *cūrō*.

LESSON LXXX

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 20, 21

Ambassadors came to Caesar from the Trinobantes, who, ¹after promising that they would do his bidding, asked them that he send them Mandubracius to rule over their state. The father of this young man had been killed by Cassivellaunus, and he himself, ²to escape death, had fled to Gaul and placed himself under Caesar's protection. ³After the surrender of the Trinobantes many other states, having sent ambassadors, surrendered to Caesar, and from these he learned that a large force of men was not far from that place. He thought that this stronghold ought to be stormed to avoid the danger of a raid; accordingly, ⁴after a little delay the legions proceeded thither.

1. Participial clause. 2. Gen. of the gerund or gerundive with *causā*. 3. Cf. the common phrase *post urbem conditam*, 'after the founding of the city,' a construction of very frequent occurrence. 4. *itaque*.

LESSON LXXXI

The Gerund and Gerundive

I. **The Accusative.** — § 300; B. 338, 3, 339; G. 430, 432; H. 542, III, 543 ff. (628); H. and B.

II. **The Ablative.** — § 301; B. 338, 4, 339; G. 431, 433; H. 542, IV, 543 ff. (629–631); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK V, 22, 23

1. While these things were going on, forces were collected¹ for the purpose of attacking the naval camp unexpectedly. 2. He ordered them to collect all their forces by sending messengers. 3. After his country was laid waste, Cassivellaunus sent ambassadors. 4. On account of the sudden uprisings of the Gauls, Caesar was desirous² of spending the winter on the continent. 5. ³The Britons had to pay taxes every year. 6. ⁴Don't injure Mandubracius. 7. The soldiers at the camp⁵ had been engaged in repairing the ships. 8. Not much of the summer remained for carrying his army across. 9. Labienus had had sixty ships made. 10. It happened that nearly all these were driven back. 11. By waiting in vain for his ships, Caesar was almost⁶ prevented from sailing.

1. The gerundive with ad. 2. *cupidus*. 3. ‘Taxes had to be paid,’ etc. 4. Cf. XVIII, note 4. 5. *occupō* with in and the abl. 6. *paene*.

LESSON LXXXII

The Supine

- I. **The Supine in *-um*.** — § 302; B. 340; G. 435; H. 546 (633);
H. and B.
- II. **The Supine in *-ū*.** — § 303; B. 340, 2; G. 436; H. 547 (635);
H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 1, 2, 3

1. The Gauls knew that Caesar had set out for Italy to hold court. 2. The levy was held throughout the whole province. 3. This seemed the best (thing) to do. 4. The time was favorable¹ for making plans for war. 5. The chiefs came to the council to complain² about the common fortune of Gaul. 6. We must make a plan to keep Caesar from his army. 7. This will be easy to do³ because he cannot come without a guard. 8. It is better to be killed in battle than not to establish the liberty of Gaul. 9. All who were present took an oath by bringing the military standards together. 10. Many Romans were at Cenabum to do business. 11. The Gauls were sent to Cenabum to kill and to rob.

1. *idōneus, -a, -um.* 2. Supine of purpose. 3. Observe that in the text the reason is assigned on another's authority; here it is on the speaker's.

IX. SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS**LESSON LXXXIII**

I. **Personal Pronouns.**—§ 194; B. 242; G. 304; H. 446 (500); H. and B.

II. **Possessive Pronouns.**—§ 197; B. 243; G. 312; H. 447 (501); H. and B.

III. **Reflexive Pronouns.**—§ 196; B. 244; G. 309; H. 448, 449 (502-504); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 4

1. ¹Each one can easily arouse his own dependents.
2. He said that his own father had held the sovereignty of all Gaul.
3. My uncle thought that this venture should not be tried.
4. They expelled him in order that he might not win the state over to his opinion.
5. He exhorts his (followers) to drive his opponents out of the city.
6. Vercingetorix was called king by his followers.
7. The supreme power was conferred upon me by the consent of you all.
8. He commands all these states to bring hostages to him.
9. He sent embassies in every direction to demand² arms and soldiers.
10. There is no doubt that³ he forced those that hesitated by the severity of his authority.
11. He sent me home, and my own brother he killed with all kinds of torture.
12. You who have committed offenses are a warning to the ⁴rest of us.

1. 'Each one his own,' *suus quisque*. 2. Supine of purpose. 3. *quīn*. Cf. XXXVIII. 4. Latin, 'us remaining.'

LESSON LXXXIV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 5, 6

When the ambassadors of the Bituriges came¹ to ask for aid, the Haedui sent forces of cavalry and infantry² to their assistance; but when these had come to the river Loire, they did not cross, but returned home again and³ made the following report: "We have returned because we feared treachery; for we knew that, if we crossed the river, the Bituriges⁴ would surround us on one side and the Arverni on the other, that they might the more easily destroy us." It is not clear whether we ought to regard⁵ this as the truth or not. When these matters were reported to Caesar, he was in great difficulty how to reach his army, for at that time he did not dare to intrust his safety even to those who seemed⁶ peaceable.

1. Supine of purpose. 2. Latin, 'for assistance to them.' 3. Latin, 'reported these (things).' 4. *fore ut* with the subjv. 5. *pōnō*; cf. the text, also LI, footnote 4. 6. Subjv. of characteristic.

LESSON LXXXV

I. **Relative Pronouns.** — § 197, 5–201; B. 250, 251; G. 610 ff.; H. 453 (510); H. and B.

II. **Interrogative Pronouns.** — § 104; B. 90; G. 106; H. 454 (511); H. and B.

III. **Indefinite Pronouns.** — § 202; B. 252; G. 313–319; H. 455–459 (512–515); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 7, 8

1. A certain Cadurcus received hostages from the Gabali.
2. If any one should try to make an attack on the province of Narbo, it would be announced to Caesar. 3. ¹The

encouragement of the faint-hearted should have the precedence over all other plans. 4. When this² matter was announced, he commanded the troops to assemble. 5. He stationed troops around Narbo, a place³ which was nearest to the enemy. 6. Some thought that it would be dangerous to cross the Cevennes mountains. 7. Can any one open a way through the deep snow? No.⁴ 8. Have the paths ever been open to any one at this time of the year? 9. No⁵ Roman inspired greater terror in his enemies. 10. Do not allow us and our (possessions) to be ravaged by the enemy. 11. The Arverni feared that Vercingetorix would not be moved by any prayers. 12. Who crossed the Cevennes at the most severe time of the year? Some one.

1. Latin, 'that I should encourage,' etc. Cf. *ut Narbōnem proficiscerētur* in the text. 2. Rel. for demonstrative. 3. Remember that an antecedent which is an appositive is incorporated in the rel. clause. 4. Cf. L, 1. 5. *nēmō*, as usual with an adj. used substantively.

LESSON LXXXVI

I. Demonstrative Pronouns.—§ 100-102, 195; B. 246; G. 305-311; H. 450-452 (505-507); H. and B.

II. *alius* and *alter*.—§ 203; B. 253, 1-3; G. 319; H. 459 (516); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 9, 10

1. Caesar had¹ suspected that this would happen.
2. He himself was absent from the camp three days and had placed Brutus in command of the forces.
3. He came to Vienne² when his men did not expect him.
4. Caesar was not³ the man to delay.
5. He collected both cavalry and infantry.
6. The former he found⁴ at Vienne, the latter were wintering among the Lingones.
7. By halting

neither day nor night he anticipated the plans of the Haedui. 8. Vercingetorix led his army from one place to another. 9. The following circumstances caused Caesar much perplexity. 10. He was hard pressed by the difficult transportation of provisions. 11. He sent some troops to one place and others to another.

1. Cf. the text. 2. Abl. abs. 3. *is qui*. 4. Locative; cf. *Rōmae*, 'at Rome.'

X. SYNTAX OF NOUNS

LESSON LXXXVII

Expressions of Time

- I. Time when or within which.—§ 256, 259, a, c; B. 230, 231; G. 393; H. 429 (486, 487); H. and B.
- II. Time how long or during which.—§ 256, 259, c; B. 181; G. 336; H. 379 (417); H. and B.
- III. Use of Prepositions in Expressions of Time.—§ 256, a, 259, b; B. 181, 2, 230, 2; G. 336, 394; H. 429, 1, 2 (487, 1, 2); H. and B.
- IV. Time before or after an event.—§ 259, d; B. 357, 1; G. 336, 3, 403, 4; H. 430, note 1, 1)-3), note 3 (488, 1, 2, note 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 11

- 1. On the second day he came to a town of the Senones.
- 2. He invested the town in two days. 3. On the third day ambassadors were sent. 4. A few days later six hundred hostages were given. 5. The news was brought to Cenabum within a few hours. 6. The Carnutes thought that the siege would be prolonged for several¹ days.
- 7. For many years Cenabum was the capital² of the Carnutes. 8. He pitched his camp on the same day on which he arrived there. 9. That night two legions stood guard under arms. 10. The Cenabenses began to cross the bridge

by night. 11. Cenabum was burned a few days before he arrived in the territory of the Bituriges. 12. During the remainder of the winter the army endured many hardships.⁸

1. complūris. 2. caput. 3. labor.

LESSON LXXXVIII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 12, 13

The inhabitants of Noviodunum had sent ambassadors to Caesar ¹to beg that he spare their lives,² and he had already demanded hostages and had sent some centurions and soldiers into the town to search for weapons, when the cavalry of Vercingetorix was seen in the distance. The Gauls in the town, as soon as they beheld this, raising a shout, seized ³ their arms, closed ⁴ the gates, and manned ⁵ the wall. Caesar without delay ⁶ led forth his German horsemen, whom he had had with him for many years, and easily put the enemy to flight, some being lost and others retreating to Vercingetorix. Thereupon ⁵ the townspeople surrendered a second time, and a few hours later ⁶ Caesar was on his way to Avaricum, which was at that time the largest town of the Bituriges.

1. Supine of purpose. 2. Sing. in Latin. 3. Historical infin. Cf. LXXV. 4. **mora**. 5. **tum vērō**. 6. **post**.

LESSON LXXXIX

Expressions of Place

- I. Place from which.—§ 258, a; B. 229; G. 390, 391; H. 412, I, II, I (461, 462, 1, 4); H. and B.
- II. Place to which.—§ 258, b; B. 182, 1, 2; G. 337, 1-3; H. 380, I, II, I (418, 4); H. and B.
- III. Place towards which.—§ 258, b, n. 2, c, 2, n. 1; B. 182, 3; G. 337, 4; H. 380, I, 412, 3, n. (418, 4, 462, 3); H. and B.
- IV. Place at or in which.—§ 258, c, f; B. 228; G. 385-387; H. 425, I, II, 2 (483, 485, 1); H. and B.
- V. Place by, through, or over which.—§ 258, g; B. 218, 9; G. 389; H. 420, 3) (476); H. and B.
- VI. Words used like Names of Towns.—§ 258, c, r., d, f, 1, 2; B. 228, 1, b), c); G. 385, n. 1, 388; H. 380, II, 2, 1), 2), 412, 1, 426, 1, 2 (419, 1, 462, 4, 484, 1, 2); H. and B.
- VII. The Locative Case.—§ 258, c, 2, d, e; B. 232; G. 411; H. 48, 4, 51, 8, 66, 4 (78, 4, 83, 4, 108); H. and B.
- VIII. Summary of Place Relations.—H. 427, 428 (491, I, II); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 14

1. Caesar waged war against the Gauls both by land and sea. 2. From Noviodunum he marched towards Avaricum. 3. Caesar was illustrious both at home and in the field. 4. Vercingetorix received ¹a succession of losses at Vellaunodunum, Cenabum, and Noviodunum. 5. Caesar had sacked and burned Cenabum several days before. 6. We must wage war in a far different way from what it has been waged heretofore. 7. At this time of the year it is easy to cut the Romans off from supplies. 8. The buildings must be burned in all this region.² 9. The Romans cannot go far from the camp without great danger. 10. If we do not burn our towns, the Romans will take provisions from them. 11. If we are conquered, our

wives and children will be dragged from our homes into slavery. 12. Caesar was at Avaricum,⁸ a town of the Bituriges.

1. Latin, 'continuous.' 2. *regiō*. 3. How is the appositive to a locative expressed? See the grammar.

LESSON XC

The Genitive with Nouns

- I. General Rules.—§ 213; H. 393-395 (437-439); H. and B.
- II. Possessive Genitive.—§ 214, 1; B. 198; G. 362; H. 396, I (440, 1); H. and B.
- III. Genitive of Material.—§ 214, 2; B. 197.
- IV. Genitive of Quality.—§ 215; B. 203; G. 365; H. 396, V (440, 3); H. and B.
- V. The Subjective Genitive.—§ 214; B. 199; G. 363; H. 396, II (440, 1); H. and B.
- VI. Partitive Genitive.—§ 216; B. 201; G. 367-372; H. 397 (440, 5, 441-444); H. and B.
- VII. The Objective Genitive.—§ 217; B. 200; G. 363, 2; H. 396, III (440, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 15, 16

- 1. By the consent of all, many cities were burned on the same day. 2. What plan¹ did the Gauls have? 3. All of them² hoped to recover ³what they had lost. 4. They were impelled by the fear of slavery⁴ and by love of fatherland.⁴ 5. It was debated whether Avaricum should be burned or defended. 6. Avaricum was a city of great size. 7. It is surrounded on all sides by a river ten feet⁵ deep. 8. Vercingetorix yielded because of his pity for the people. 9. The camp of Vercingetorix was sixteen miles from Avaricum. 10. His scouts learned what was going on

⁶ every hour of the day. 11. Some⁷ of them ⁸used to watch for our foraging expeditions. 12. The Romans used to go forth at uncertain times and by different routes. 13. The inconvenience of their enemies gave them some⁹ comfort.

1. Part. gen. 2. Remember that with *omnēs* the part. gen. is not used. 3. Translate by one word. 4. Obj. gen. 5. Gen. of measure. 6. Follow the idiom of the text. 7. *quidam*. What construction should follow? 8. The imperfect of repeated action. 9. Latin, 'something of.'

LESSON XCI

I. The Genitive in Apposition with a Possessive Pronoun.—§ 184, d; B. 243, 3, a; G. 321, 2; H. 363, 4, 1 (393, 6); H. and B.

II. Predicate Genitive.—§ 214, 1, c; B. 198, 3, 203, 5; G. 366; H. 401 ff. (447 ff.); H. and B.

III. Genitive with Adjectives.—§ 218; B. 204; G. 374; H. 399 (450 ff.); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 17

1. It was ¹of great (importance) to capture Avaricum.
2. One side of the city was unprotected by the river and swamp. 3. ²It was Caesar's duty to make ready the *agger*.
4. He was greatly troubled by the scarcity of food. 5. The Boii and Haedui did not give him much help. 6. The one state acted with no zeal, the other was of small ability.
7. For several days the soldiers hardly⁸ kept from starving.
8. But they were not unused⁴ to hardships⁵ and were mindful of their former victories. 9. Caesar was very desirous of taking this town. 10. But he said that he would depart⁶ without accomplishing his purpose if the soldiers⁷ suffered too much from want. 11. They would rather endure all manner of suffering than⁸ be disgraced. 12. Roman citizens

perished at Cenabum, not through their own⁹ fault,¹⁰ but through the treachery of the Gauls.

1. Predicate gen. of value. 2. Latin, 'it was of Caesar.' 3. *vix*.
4. *insuetus*. 5. labor. 6. Translate by two words, as in the text.
7. Idiomatic. Cf. the text. 8. Latin, 'receive disgrace.' 9. Appositional gen. of *ipse*. 10. *culpa*.

LESSON XCII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 18, 19

When Caesar heard that Vercingetorix and his cavalry had set out¹ for the place where he thought our men would come the next day to get fodder, he himself with part of his own² troops set out at midnight for the camp of the enemy. The Gauls were holding a hill which was surrounded on all sides by a swamp about³ fifty feet⁴ wide, and were ready to overwhelm the Romans if any of them should attempt to break through the fords. Caesar quickly saw the inequality of the conditions, and showed his soldiers, who, eager⁵ for victory, were demanding the signal for battle, ⁶how much the victory would necessarily cost; and the same day led them back into camp. It was (characteristic) of Caesar to hold the lives⁷ of his men dearer than his own² glory.

1. *eō quō*. 2. Appositional gen. of *ipse*. 3. *circiter*. 4. Gen. of measure. 5. *avidus*, -a, -um. 6. *quantī*, gen. of quality expressing value. 7. Sing. in Latin.

LESSON XCIII

The Genitive with Verbs

- I. With Verbs of Remembering and Forgetting.—§ 219; B. 206; G. 376; H. 406, II (454, 455); H. and B.
- II. With Verbs of Judicial Action.—§ 220; B. 208; G. 378; H. 409, II (456); H. and B.
- III. With Verbs of Feeling (mostly Impersonal).—§ 221; B. 209; G. 377; H. 406, I, 409, III (457); H. and B.
- IV. With *interest* and *refert*.—§ 222; B. 210 ff.; G. 381; H. 406, III (449); H. and B.
- V. With Verbs of Plenty and Want.—§ 223; B. 212; G. 383; H. 410, V, 1 (458); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 20

1. Vercingetorix was accused of treason. 2. But the Gauls repented¹ of this. 3. He said that he had moved the camp at their own request, because of the scarcity of fodder. 4. He was not ashamed² of ³what he had done. 5. It is of great importance to me that the horsemen proceed to the place where they are needed. 6. It greatly concerns the army not to be driven by the weakness of the multitude. 7. If the Romans were summoned through some one's information, you ought to thank him. 8. Vercingetorix accused them of cowardice⁴ because they did not dare⁵ to fight. 9. If you regret⁶ the honor which you gave me, I return it to you. 10. The slaves did not forget the things⁷ which they had been taught. 11. They remember the want which harasses the army. 12. They could not find any grain or cattle. 13. No longer is the strength of any one sufficient.

1. *paenitet*. Latin, 'it repented the Gauls.' 2. *pudet*. 3. *factum*. Cf. the second sentence. 4. *ignavia*. 5. Give the reason as on the authority of Vercingetorix. 6. Cf. note 1. 7. Acc., because a neuter pronoun used substantively.

LESSON XCIV

The Dative Case

- I. General Rule.—§ 224; B. 186; G. 344; H. 382 (422, 423); H. and B.
- II. The Indirect Object.—§ 225, 226; B. 187; G. 345, 346; H. 384 (424); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 21, 22

1. He says that the plans of the Gauls frustrate the remarkable valor of his soldiers. 2. The Gauls are a race of the greatest ingenuity. 3. ¹Whenever they approved of a speech, they were in the habit of clashing their arms. 4. Let us send ten thousand men into the town as reinforcements. 5. The common safety should not be intrusted to the Bituriges alone. 6. It concerns us greatly to retain this city. 7. Every kind of wine is known to them. 8. They surrounded ² the whole wall with towers. 9. ³By making frequent sallies, they set fire to the *agger*. 10. Rocks of the greatest weight kept the Romans from approaching the walls. 11. The Gauls were very apt in imitating everything that was told to them.

1. This sentence is like the one in the text, l. 17. 2. *circumdō*.
3. For construction, cf. *commissis malis*, l. 25.

LESSON XCV

- I. The Dative with Special Intransitive Verbs.—§ 227; B. 187, II; G. 346; H. 385 (426-428); H. and B.

- II. The Dative with Passive Intransitive Verbs.—§ 230; B. 187, II, b; G. 208, 2, 346, 1; H. 384, 5 (426, 3); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 23, 24

1. The Gauls trusted ¹ most in their walls. 2. ²The great stones could not be injured ³ by the battering rams.

3. The separate beams were forty feet long. 4. The soldiers built the *agger* within twenty-five days. 5. ⁴Though the soldiers were hindered by cold and by constant rains, yet⁵ ⁶Caesar could not be persuaded to abandon the siege. 6. He stood on guard by the work and did not spare⁷ his (men). 7. A little before midnight⁸ the enemy set the *agger* on fire. 8. Some were throwing dry wood, others were pouring pitch on the *agger*. 9. To what peril⁹ shall we first lend our assistance? 10. Caesar's quickness frustrated¹⁰ the plans of the enemy. 11. Let some offer resistance to the sallies and others draw back the towers.

1. *cōfidō*. 2. Latin, 'it could not be injured to,' etc. 3. *noceō*.
 4. Abl. abs. 5. *tamen*. 6. Latin, 'it could not be persuaded to Caesar.' 7. *parcō*. 8. How did Caesar measure time at night? 9. *rēs*.
 10. Cf. 253 13.

LESSON XCVI

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 25, 26

Caesar says that at Avaricum something happened before his eyes that seemed to him worthy of mention. A certain Gaul, who was throwing balls of tallow on the fire, was pierced through and killed by a *scorpio*. Without any¹ delay one of the bystanders,² disregarding³ the extreme peril, performed the duty, and the second being killed in the same way, a third took his place and a fourth (the place of) the third. After they had tried everything in vain,⁴ the Gauls made preparations to escape from the city by night; but the women,⁵ hearing this, suddenly rushed into the streets⁶ and begged them to spare⁷ their lives, ⁸and not surrender to the foe those whom weakness prevented from taking flight.

1. *ūllus*, -a, -um, because the clause is negative. 2. Latin, 'nearest.'
 3. *neglegēns*. 4. *frūstrā*. 5. Latin, 'this being heard.' 6. Cf. the text. 7. *parcō*. 8. Translate 'and not' by *nēve*.

LESSON XCVII

I. **The Dative with Compounds.** — § 228; B. 187, III; G. 347; H. 386 (429); H. and B.

II. **The Dative of Separation.** — § 229; B. 188, 2, d); G. 347, 5; H. 385, II, 2 (427); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 27, 28

1. The next day a great rain began. 2. The storm favored¹ Caesar's plans for capturing the town. 3. I will show you what he did. 4. He offered rewards to the legions which had shared² in the great³ hardships of the siege. 5. He inspired⁴ in them the hope of victory. 6. When the signal was given, the soldiers quickly took⁵ the wall and the towers from the enemy. 7. Then without stopping they poured in over the whole wall. 8. The Gauls did not try to resist them, but ⁶fled to the most distant parts of the town. 9. The Romans were more⁷ eager for revenge⁸ than for booty. 10. Nor did any one spare the women and children. 11. Vercingetorix feared that compassion for the people would cause⁹ a mutiny. 12. He ¹⁰had them conducted to their friends.

1. *faveō*. 2. *intersum*. 3. Latin, 'so great.' 4. *iniciō* with dat. and acc. 5. *ēripiō* with acc. and dat. of separation. 6. Latin, 'sought.' 7. *magis*. 8. *ultiō*. 9. *faciō*. 10. Cf. LXXVIII.

LESSON XCVIII

I. **The Dative of Possession.** — § 231; B. 190; G. 349; H. 387 (430); H. and B.

II. **The Dative of Purpose or End.** — § 233; B. 191; G. 356; H. 390 (433); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 29, 30

1. Caesar had three names. 2. The leader's name was Vercingetorix. 3. The Bituriges had many towns, but the

largest was Avaricum. 4. This was¹ a great loss to them. 5. The Gauls were unskilled in the art of besieging towns. 6. It was never pleasing to Vercingetorix that Avaricum should be defended. 7. Not even the whole world can withstand a union of entire Gaul. 8. The camp ought to be fortified, that we may more easily make good our losses. 9. The Romans had² more skill but not more valor than the Gauls. 10. It especially pleased the Gauls that Vercingetorix did not avoid the sight of the people. 11. His misfortunes did not³ take authority from him, but increased his prestige. 12. Though unaccustomed to toil, the Gauls made up their minds to fortify the camp.

1. Latin, 'for a great loss.' 2. Latin, 'more of.' 3. *dētrahō* with acc. and dat. of separation.

LESSON XCIX

I. **The Dative of Reference.** — § 235; B. 188; G. 352; H. 384, II, 1, 1), 2), 4 (425, 1, 2, 4); H. and B.

II. **The Dative with Adjectives.** — § 234; B. 192; G. 359; H. 391 (434); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 68-70

1. Caesar followed Vercingetorix to Alesia, which is a town suitable for defense. 2. He left two legions for a guard to the baggage. 3. Near Alesia was a place suitable for a camp. 4. It was necessary for the soldiers to build walls around the city. 5. As you look¹ at the site of the city it does not seem able to be stormed. 6. For the Gallic troops a wall six feet high had been built on the east. 7. The circuit of the Roman fortification embraced eleven miles. 8. Eight places were convenient for camps and twenty-three for redoubts. 9. The cavalry battle in the plain was favorable for our troops. 10. The horsemen

of the enemy were not a match² for the German cavalry.
11. The courage³ of our men was increased by the support
of the legions. 12. It was not easy for the multitude to
pass through the narrow gates.

1. Dat. plur. of the pres. partic. 2. pār. 3. Latin, 'to ours.'

LESSON C

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 71, 72

Before the Romans completed their fortifications, Vercingetorix dismissed his cavalry in the second watch and ordered them, departing, to go each man to his own state and beg that they send all their forces for the common safety of Gaul, and not surrender 80,000 picked men to the enemy. He¹ had a large supply of cattle, but corn for scarcely thirty days. The former² he divided, the latter² he³ had brought to him and measured it out sparingly. But⁴ Caesar began to construct immense works. First⁵ he surrounded the whole town with a twenty-foot ditch, then,⁶ leaving a space of four hundred feet, he dug two other ditches fifteen feet wide, and the inner one of these he filled with water. Behind these was a wall of earth and a rampart twelve feet high.

1. Dat. of possession. 2. Cf. LXXXVI, sentence 6. 3. cūrō with the gerundive. Cf. text 258 12. 4. autem, postpositive. 5. prīmum. 6. deinde.

LESSON CI

The Accusative Case

- I. **The Direct Object.**—§ 237; B. 172 ff.; G. 330; H. 371 (404);
H. and B.
- II. **The Cognate Accusative.**—§ 238; B. 176; G. 332, 333; H. 371, II
(409); H. and B.
- III. **The Accusative of Extent.**—§ 257; B. 181; G. 335; H. 379
(417); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 73, 74

1. At this time our forces lived a hard¹ life. 2. Not only was it necessary to construct the works but also to gather grain. 3. Sometimes the Gauls made sallies from the town by several gates. 4. When Caesar saw² how powerful they were, he added to the works. 5. He dug³ rows of ditches, each five feet deep. 6. In these he planted trunks of trees and branches with sharpened ends. 7. In front of these were rows of little pits three feet deep. 8. The rows were three feet apart. 9. In these he set stakes sharpened at the end. 10. In front of these he buried completely in the ground blocks a foot long with iron hooks fixed in them. 11. All these things he did in order that he might defend the works with a smaller number of soldiers. 12. Against the foe without he made works equal to these. 13. The outer works extended⁴ fourteen miles. 14. What general can⁵ make the same boast?

1. *dūrus, -a, -um.* 2. Latin, ‘what they were able.’ 3. Latin, ‘led.’
4. Latin, ‘here.’ 5. *pertineō.* 6. Latin, ‘boast the same,’ *glōrior.*

LESSON CII

- I. Two Accusatives, Direct Object and Predicate Accusative.—§ 239, a;
 B. 177; G. 340; H. 373 (410); H. and B.
 II. Two Accusatives, Person and Thing.—§ 239, b, 2, b, c, N. I, R.;
 B. 178; G. 339; H. 374-376 (411-413); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 75, 76

1. While this was going on near Alesia, the chiefs called a council. 2. Vercingetorix had asked the states for all who could bear arms. 3. They decided to levy a certain number upon each state. 4. From the Haedui and their vassals they demanded thirty-five thousand. 5. They call the states which border on the Ocean Aremorican. 6. These were asked for ten thousand.¹ 7. The Bellocaci would neither contribute their number nor obey any one's command. 8. In former years Commius had been faithful to Caesar. 9. Now he had forgotten the old-time friendship.² 10. The army was reviewed in the territory of the Haedui, and four commanders were chosen. 11. All were eager ³to establish the liberty of Gaul. 12. Nor was there any one who was not full of confidence.

1. Remember that in the passive the acc. of the person becomes the subject, and the acc. of the thing is retained. 2. What case? 3. ad with the gerundive.

LESSON CIII

- I. The Adverbial Accusative.—§ 240, a, b; B. 176, 3, 185; G. 333; H. 378, 2 (416, 2); H. and B.
 II. Accusative as Subject of an Infinitive.—§ 240, f; B. 184; G. 343, 2; H. 536 (415, 610, 612); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 77 TO P. 271, L. 6

1. All the corn at Alesia was consumed. 2. After they had waited many days, they called a council. 3. They

were asked their opinions concerning the issue of their fortunes. 4. Caesar thought that the speech of Critognatus ought not to be passed by. 5. He called surrender the basest slavery. 6. He said that he had to do with those who advocated a sally. 7. Why did he not favor that opinion? 8. He said that ¹for the most part men are able to endure death more easily than privation. 9. The authority of Critognatus was very powerful among them. 10. ²But if we are ³killed, what feelings will our relatives have? 11. ⁴As a general thing we do not disregard our own peril. 12. Don't subject Gaul to everlasting slavery. 13. He asked whether they thought that the Romans worked night and day for pleasure.

1. Cf. text 182 15. 2. *quod si.* 3. Expresses fut. perf. time.
4. *plērumque*, adverbial acc.

LESSON CIV

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 77 FROM P. 271, L. 6, AND 78

Critognatus, ¹ being asked his opinion, ² made the following speech: "If you are ignorant of ³what the Romans seek and what they wish and what calamity ⁴ they ⁵will bring upon us, look at Gaul ⁶across the border, to which they have left neither liberty nor laws. What, then, is my plan? Our ancestors gave us a precedent in the war of the Cimbri, which we ought to hand down to posterity. They did not surrender nor submit to terms ⁷ of peace, but, when driven by similar want, supported life by the bodies of those who because of age were useless for war."

⁸ After this opinion had been expressed, they decide first ⁹ to compel the Mandubii with wives and children to leave

the town; but if help delays (to come), to adopt¹⁰ the proposal of Critognatus rather than be oppressed¹⁰ by everlasting slavery.

1. Perf. pass. partic. with the acc. of the thing. 2. Latin, 'said these things.' 3. Indir. question. 4. Part. gen. 5. Express by the first periphrastic, subjv. 6. I.e. 'neighboring.' 7. Acc. 8. Abl. abs. 9. **primum**. 10. Subjv., like 'compel,' above.

LESSON CV

The Ablative Case

I. General Consideration.—§ 242; B. 213; G. 384; H. 411 (459); H. and B.

II. The Ablative of Separation.—§ 243; B. 214; G. 390; H. 414 (461–466); H. and B.

III. The Ablative of Source, Origin, and Material.—§ 244; B. 215; G. 395, 396; H. 415 (467–470); H. and B.

IV. The Ablative of Cause.—§ 245; B. 219; G. 408; H. 416 (475); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 79, 80

1. Commius and the other leaders¹ sprang from high station. 2. They came to the vicinity of Alesia with all their forces² to set the city free from siege. 3. Before the town stretched a plain three miles long. 4. On the following day the cavalry took its stand in this plain. 5. Those³ who were in the town had a view down upon the plain. 6. They congratulate each other⁴ at the sight of this assistance. 7. By Caesar's order,⁵ the Roman cavalry was led out and the battle begun. 8. The Gauls did not lack⁶ archers, who rushed to the assistance of those yielding. 9. Both sides were excited by desire for praise and fear⁷ of disgrace. 10. Our men pursued them on all sides as they retreated, and did not give them a chance to collect

themselves. 11. Because of this victory those in the town were almost desperate.

1. Cf. text 270 8. 2. *liberō*, not infin. 3. Express by the dat. of possession. 4. Abl. of cause. 5. *iussū*. 6. *egeō* with abl. of separation.

LESSON CVI

I. **The Ablative of Agent.** — § 246; B. 216; G. 401; H. 415, I (467, 468); H. and B.

II. **Ablative of Comparison.** — § 247; B. 217; G. 398; H. 417 (471); H. and B.

III. **The Ablative of Manner.** — § 248; B. 220; G. 399; H. 419, III (473, 3); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 81, 82

1. To the Gauls at Alesia liberty was dearer¹ than life.
2. The camp of Commius was not ²more than a mile distant. 3. At midnight they silently approached the fortifications. 4. Suddenly they advanced with a great shout. 5. This was heard by those who were besieged. 6. They were led forth by Vercingetorix. 7. Each man had his own place, which had been assigned to him by Caesar. 8. Balls of lead are heavier³ than stones. 9. The Gauls could not approach the works because of the missiles which the engines hurled. 10. Soldiers from the farther redoubts were an aid to those that were hard pressed.
11. At first the Gauls had the advantage, because of the great number of their missiles. 12. When daylight approached, they retreated with many wounds. 13. ⁴Great preparations had been made by Vercingetorix for a sally.
14. While they were slowly⁵ filling the ditches, they learned that their friends had departed. 15. With sorrowful hearts⁶ they returned to the city.

1. *cārus*, -a, -um. 2. Cf. text 272 7. 3. *gravis*, -e. 4. Latin, 'many things had been prepared.' 5. Latin, 'with great delay.' 6. Latin, 'minds.'

LESSON CVII

I. **The Ablative of Means.**—§ 248, 8; B. 218; G. 401; H. 420 (476); H. and B.

II. **The Ablative with *uitor*, *fruor*, etc.**—§ 249; B. 218, 1; G. 407; H. 421, I (477); H. and B.

III. **The Ablative with *opus* and *usus*.**—§ 243, e; B. 218, 2; G. 406; H. 414, IV (477, III); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 83, 84

1. We have been repulsed twice with great loss.
2. ¹What shall we do ²to get possession of the Roman works?
3. We need men who understand the ground.³
4. The hill on the north has not been surrounded by the works.
5. That place was more unfavorable for a camp than the others.⁴
6. The leaders chose forces from those states which enjoyed⁵ the greatest reputation for valor.
7. Let us agree together ⁶what to do and how to do it.
8. One of the four leaders marched out of the camp in the first watch.
9. He hastened to the Roman camp by a night march.
10. ⁶After the march was finished, the soldiers enjoyed rest.⁷
11. At noon they advanced, and at the same time the cavalry and the remaining forces showed themselves.
12. The Gauls need long poles and hooks for a sally.
13. Because of the great extent of the works, the Romans could not easily perform their duties.⁸
14. Generally, shouting tends greatly to perturb the mind.

1. A deliberative question. Cf. XXI. 2. *potior* with either the gen. or the abl. 3. Latin, ‘places.’ 4. *cēteri*, -ae, -a. 5. Note the difference between the Latin and the English idiom. 6. Cf. *post urbem conditam* and similar expressions. 7. *quiēs*. 8. *mūnus*.

LESSON CVIII

FOR WRITTEN TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 85, 86

On this day ¹was the greatest struggle of all, and the thought was present to the mind of both parties that now there was need of the greatest valor, and that the fruit of all their former struggles rested upon that day and hour. The Gauls, by the great number of their missiles, drove the defenders from the towers, and fresh men constantly² took the place of those who were exhausted. When Caesar knew that ³his troops had no longer either arms or strength, he sent six cohorts ⁴to their assistance and said: "If you can't hold out, make a sally; but don't do it unless you have to." The Gauls on the inside, despairing of all safety, try to break through the lines⁵ and use hurdles and dirt ⁶to fill the trenches.

1. Latin, 'it was struggled most.' 2. Latin, 'in turn.' 3. Latin, 'neither longer arms nor strength were at hand to his.' 4. Two datives. 5. I.e. 'fortifications.' 6. Rel. clause of purpose.

LESSON CIX

I. **Ablative of Accompaniment.** — § 248, 7; B. 222; G. 392; H. 419, I, 1 (473, I, 474); H. and B.

II. **Ablative of Degree of Difference.** — § 250; B. 223; G. 403; H. 423 (479); H. and B.

III. **Ablative of Quality or Characteristic.** — § 251; B. 224; G. 400; H. 419, II (473, 2); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 87, 88

1. Caesar was besieging Alesia with all his forces. 2. In the city was Vercingetorix with a great army. 3. Caesar's army was smaller by half.¹ 4. ²When the battle was the

hottest, he sent Brutus, a youth of great valor, with some cohorts. 5. ⁸The more furious the battle was, ³the more cohorts he brought. 6. In battles Caesar used to wear⁴ clothing of a conspicuous color. 7. At his arrival our men dropped their javelins and used their swords. 8. Sedulius, a leader of great authority⁵ among the Lemovices, was killed. 9. The cavalry fell upon the fugitives, and ⁶only a few returned to the camp in safety. 10. They despaired of safety because of the flight and slaughter of their allies.⁷ 11. The works around Alesia were of great size.⁸ 12. A few hours later the cavalry overtook the rear.

1. *dīmidium*. 2. Latin, 'when it was fought most violently.' 3. *quō* . . . *eō*. 4. I.e. 'use.' 5. *dīgnitās*. 6. *paucī* alone has the force of 'only a few.' 7. May be omitted. 8. *māgnitūdō*.

LESSON CX

I. **Ablative of Price.**—§ 252; B. 225; G. 404; H. 422 (478); H. and B.

While price is regularly denoted by the ablative, it should be remembered that the four genitives *tantī*, *quantī*, *plūris*, and *minōris* are used with verbs of buying and selling to denote indefinite price.

II. **Ablative of Specification.**—§ 253; B. 226; G. 397 ; H. 424 (480); H. and B.

III. **Ablative with *dīgnus* and *indīgnus*.**—§ 245, a, 1; B. 226, 2; G. 397, 2; H. 421, III (481); H. and B.

FOR ORAL TRANSLATION. BOOK VII, 89, 90

1. The victory at Alesia cost¹ the Romans a great price.
2. Calling a council, Vercingetorix ²made a speech worthy of the highest praise.
3. I offer myself to you, whether you wish to satisfy the Romans by my death or to surrender me living.
4. Vercingetorix was surrendered to Caesar.
5. ⁸Six years later he was put to death ⁴at Caesar's

command. 6. This was unworthy of Caesar. 7. The captives were divided one to each man as booty. 8. ⁵For how much did they sell⁶ them? For a small sum. 9. The Romans did not surpass⁷ the Gauls in valor, but in fortune. 10. He sent Labienus into winter quarters with two legions. 11. The other *legati* he sent⁸ some into one place and others into another. 12. Quintus Cicero was more distinguished⁹ in war than Marcus. 13. Caesar surpassed⁷ other generals in the number of thanksgivings.

1. **cōnstō.** Cf. text 251 2. **ōrātiōnem habēre.** 3. Abl. of degree of difference. 4. Cf. CV, sentence 5. 5. Cf. introductory note. 6. **vēndō.** 7. **praestō** with the dat. 8. Cf. LXXXVI, sentence 11. 9. **clārus.**



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